

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3356.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1892.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

GOVERNMENT GRANT of 4,000l. for the PRO-MOTION OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.—FEBRUARY 29 is the LAST DAY for RECEIVING APPLICATIONS.—Forms may be obtained of the ASSISTANT SECRETARY, Royal Society, Burlington House, London. Reports on previous grants due March 1st.

EVENING LECTURES to WORKING MEN.
ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, LONDON.

The Third Course, consisting of FIVE LECTURES on 'RECENT CHEMICAL DISCOVERIES,' by W. P. WYNNE, Esq., B.Sc., Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Royal College of Science, will be delivered at the MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, in Jernyn-street, S.W., on successive MONDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, commencing on FEBRUARY 22nd.—Tickets may be obtained by Working Men only, on application at the Museum, on Monday Evening, February 22nd, from 6 to 10 o'clock. Fee for the Course, 6d. Each applicant is requested to bring his name, address, and occupation written on a slip of paper, for which the ticket will be exchanged.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Committee of the LONDON LIBRARY that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Library is called by them for the purpose of proposing divers changes in the Laws of the Library, and that such Meeting will be held in the Library on THURSDAY, the 25th day of February, 1892, at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon. A copy of the proposed changes in the Laws may be seen at the Library, and may be obtained on application to the Librarian.

ROBERT HARRISON.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the President and Council will proceed to elect on TUESDAY, March 8th, a TURNER ANNUITY. Applicants for the Turner Annuity, which is of the value of 50l., must be Artists of repute in need of aid through the unavoidable failure of Professional employment or other causes.—Forms of application can be obtained by letter, addressed to the SECRETARY, Royal Academy of Art, Piccadilly, W. They must be filled in and returned on or before Saturday, March 5th.

By order,
FRED. A. EATON, Secretary.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—NOTICE TO ARTISTS.—The days for receiving PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, &c., are FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, March 26th, 27th, and 28th, and for SCULPTURE, TUESDAY, March 26th.—Forms and labels can be obtained from the Academy during the month of March on receipt of stamped and directed envelope.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE. 20, Hanover-square, W.—A MEETING will be held on WEDNESDAY, February 24, at 8 p.m. JOSEPH OFFORD, Esq., Jun., will read a Paper 'On Discoveries of Classical Literature during the last Half-Century.'

FERRY W. AMES, Secretary.

THE NEW PREMISES of the ARTS and LETTERS CLUB, at 4, Grafton-street, Piccadilly, will be OPENED EARLY in APRIL NEXT. Gentlemen desirous to become Members at the Original Subscription should at once apply to the SECRETARY, who is in attendance daily at 4, Grafton-street, between the hours of Eleven and Four. Prospectus will be forwarded on application.

SOCIETY OF ARTS PRACTICAL EXAMINATIONS in VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

Examiner.—Sir JOHN STAINER, Mus. Doc.

The Examination for 1892 will commence on the 9th JUNE. Medals and Certificates will be awarded. Full particulars may be obtained on application. The list will be CLOSED on 23rd May.

HENRY TUFENAN WOOD, Secretary.

Society's House, John-street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

PRINCE KROPOTKINE.—On MONDAY, 29th February, at 4 p.m., at the PORTMAN ROOMS (32, Dorset-street, Baker-street, W.), PRINCE KROPOTKINE will LECTURE on 'Mutual Aid and the Struggle for Life.' The lecture will be held in the Chair—Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d. Tickets on application to Messrs. MITCHELL & Co., Old Bond-street; or to T. J. CORDEN-SANDERSON, Hendon, N.W. Doors open at 3.30 p.m.

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"Biography in these communicative days has become so voluminous that it might seem calculated rather for the ninefold vitality of another

domestic animal than for the less lavish endowment of man."

What effort to say nothing epigrammatically! Again, we read on another page:—

"Counsel was darkened by a swarm of pamphlets surreptitiously brooded in cellars and cocklofts. Fancy sees their authors fluttering around the New Light on dingy quarto wings and learning that Truth incautiously approached can singe as well as shine."

Here the point, certainly, is made; but is it not done with rather too much of a flourish, too much the air of a conversationalist who dares not be colloquial for fear of becoming commonplace? Lowell's indiscriminate partiality for metaphor is certainly a vice of style—brilliant and seductive, unquestionably, after the manner of "our pleasant sins." He seems to have realized only too well the absolute meanings of words, the pictorial quality inherent in the elements of language. So he resolves that every word shall have its full meaning, as thus:—

"Cotton was a Royalist country gentleman with a handsome estate, which, after sidling safely through the intricacies of the Civil War, trickled pleasantly away through the chinks of its master's profusion."

This over-insistence on minutiae is like the emphasis of a too conscientious reader, who fatigues one by his persistent expressiveness, to the detriment of the general effect. It is probably for this reason that Lowell fails to achieve style. He has a very definite, a very individual, a very interesting, and, at his best, a very brilliant manner; but his grasp of style is confined to single sentences. The extreme variety—the variety of movement—in his sentences at their best is itself sufficient proof of his failure to "work out his own salvation" in the matter of style. Here, for instance, is an excellent saying in regard to Landor:—

"He charmed me, sometimes perhaps he imposed on me, with the stately eloquence that moved to measure always, often to music, and never enfeebled itself by undue emphasis, or raised its tone above the level of good breeding."

And here is an excellent saying in regard to Milton's prose:—

"His sentences are often loutish and difficult, in controversy he is brutal, and at any the most inopportune moment capable of an incredible coarseness."

But it is impossible to help noticing that in the one, writing of Landor, he echoes the style of Landor; in the other, writing of Milton, the style of Milton. Is not this a sufficient, a sufficiently severe, self-criticism?

Yet if we admit, as we must, that Mr. Lowell had not, in the strict sense, style, how charming, how pungent, how lucid his writing can be when he is in the vein! Of Walton he says:—

"Walton's weaknesses, too, must be reckoned among his other attractions. He praises a meditative life, and with evident sincerity; but we feel that he liked nothing so well as good talk. His credulity leaves front and back door invitingly open. For this I rather praise than censure him, since it brought him the chance of a miracle at any odd moment, and this complacency of belief was but a lower form of the same quality of mind that in more serious questions gave him his equanimity of faith. And how persuasively beautiful that equanimity is! Heaven was always as real to him as to us are countries we have seen only in the map, and so

near that he caught wafts of the singing there when the wind was in the right quarter!"

He writes of Landor:—

"His 'Conversations' were imaginary in a truer sense than he intended, for it is images rather than persons that converse with each other in them. Pericles and Phocion speak as we might fancy their statues to speak—nobly indeed, but with the cold nobleness of marble. He had fire enough in himself, but his pen seems to have been a non-conductor between it and his personages. So little could he conceive the real world as something outside him, that nobody but himself was astonished when he was cast in damages at the suit of a lady to whom he had addressed verses that would have blackened Canidia. But he had done it merely as an exercise in verse; it was of that he was thinking, more than of her, and I doubt if she was so near his consciousness, or so actual to him, as the vile creatures of ancient Rome whose vices and crimes he laid at her door."

At times he reminds us, in a touch of entirely serious humour, of the 'Bigelow Papers'; for instance:—

"Theology will find out in good time that there is no atheism at once so stupid and so harmful as the fancying God to be afraid of any knowledge with which He has enabled man to equip himself."

And throughout the book, as throughout all of Mr. Lowell's prose, it is the undercurrent of gentle humour that renders these more or less abstract discussions so full of general interest. The force of this quality is seen conspicuously in the paper on the impossible subject of 'The Progress of the World.' Written as an introduction to a book in which the material "advance of civilization" was loudly chronicled, it is full of discreetly satirical conservatism:—

"We cannot have a new boulevard in Florence unless at sacrifice of those ancient city walls in which inspiring memories had for so many ages built their nests and reared their brood of song. Did not the plague, brooded and hatched in those smotherers of fresh air, the slits that thoroughfares the older town, give us the 'Decameron'? And was the price too high? We cannot widen the streets of Rome without grievous wrong to the city that we loved, and yet it is well to remember that this city too had built itself out of and upon the ruins of that nobler Rome which gave it all the wizard hold it had on our imagination. The Social Science Congress rejoices in changes that bring tears to the eyes of the painter and the poet. Alas! we cannot have a world made expressly for Mr. Ruskin, nor keep it if we could, more's the pity! Are we to confess, then, that the world grows less lovable as it grows more convenient and comfortable? that beauty flees before the step of the Social Reformer as the wild pensioners of Nature before the pioneers? that the lion will lie down with the lamb sooner than picturesqueness with health and prosperity? Morally, no doubt, we are bound to consider the Greatest Good of the Greatest Number, but there is something in us, *vagula, blandula*, that refuses, and rightly refuses, to be Benthamized; that asks itself in a timid whisper, 'Is it so certain, then, that the Greatest Good is also the Highest? and has it been to the Greatest or the Smallest Number that man has been most indebted?' For myself, while I admit, because I cannot help it, certain great and manifest improvements in the general well-being, I cannot stifle a suspicion that the Modern Spirit, to whose tune we are marching so cheerily, may have borrowed of the Pied Piper of Hamelin the instrument whence he draws such bewitching music. Having made this confession, I shall do my best to write in a becoming spirit the Introduction that is asked of me, and to make my

antiquated portico as little unharmonious as I can with the modern building to which it leads." It was thus that Lowell brought before America the lesson she most needed—so gently, so persuasively, so delicately, and so vainly.

Robert T. Vyner: Notitia Venatica, a Treatise on Fox-Hunting, embracing the General Management of Hounds. A New Edition, corrected and enlarged by W. C. A. Blew. With 12 Illustrations. (Nimmo.)

MR. VYNER'S 'Notitia Venatica' has for many years been recognized as one of the best authorities on hunting, and the work has now achieved the honour of a seventh edition, glorious in all the pomp and pageantry of fine paper and hand-coloured illustrations. The volume treats exclusively of fox-hunting. The pursuit of the stag is, indeed, once casually mentioned, but only to be damned with exceedingly faint praise. What Mr. Vyner thought about hare-hunting is not revealed in these pages. He would probably have appreciated Mr. George Lane Fox's sarcastic definition of that sport as a "very scientific amusement."

From his earliest years Mr. Vyner was devoted to fox-hunting, and when still almost a boy he attracted the attention of the celebrated Jack Musters, who used to say, "Young Vyner will some day be the best huntsman in England." It is doubtful, however, if this prediction was ever quite realized. We have heard that as a master of foxhounds Mr. Vyner did not give entire satisfaction, for, although he was a zealous sportsman, his views were crotchety, and his fortune was insufficient to allow him to hunt a country where the subscriptions were small and the expenses so heavy that the cost of each fox killed was estimated at 50/. In any case Mr. Vyner had plenty of practical experience, and much that he here wrote is interesting as the sporting annals of a past generation. The least valuable part of the volume is that which relates to kennel management. No master of hounds would think of consulting a book to obtain information how to manage his pack, and all that can be taught on the subject may be said in a very few words. As for the hounds themselves, it is not difficult to know what good hounds should be, but it is a very different matter to succeed in breeding them. We will venture to give one hint to masters, and that is, to keep the control of the breeding arrangements entirely in their own hands. A huntsman will be rarely willing to send away good hounds in February and March, at the very time when it is important to show good sport. A foxhound should have sloping neck and shoulders, deep ribs, strong loins, and a round stern. The legs should be straight, with plenty of bone and sound round feet. Besides these external qualifications, a hound should have a keen nose, speed, and stamina. Some extraordinary examples are given by Mr. Vyner of the power of endurance of hounds. A run in Westmoreland is recorded which was supposed to extend about one hundred and twenty miles. The Duke of Richmond's hounds in 1738 killed a fox after ten hours' constant running; and another run almost as long took place in Yorkshire in 1782. The pace was, of course,

very slow; and the fox had probably half an hour's start owing to the old practice of not laying on the hounds till almost the entire pack was out of covert.

The author devotes a good deal of space to the discussion of kennel lameness, rabies, and other diseases incidental to hounds. Kennel lameness nearly always arises from bad kennels or bad management; sometimes from both causes combined. It is merely a form of rheumatism, and should never befall a pack which has a good kennel huntsman and is lodged in warm, well-drained, well-ventilated kennels, on a gravel or other good soil land. On the other hand, it is not possible to guard against rabies, which appears to be always propagated by inoculation only. There is no cure for this terrible complaint, and the only preventative is complete isolation.

Hunting men do not, as a rule, care much for the literature of the chase, and it is seldom or never the subject of their conversation. "Nimrod" in one of his amusing articles speaks of "Snob's" surprise, on the occasion of his attending a dinner party at Melton, to find that hunting was never alluded to during the evening. There are, of course, a few exceptions to this rule, and we occasionally meet hunting men who talk of their favourite amusement. Many years ago a well-known nobleman, a master of hounds, was perpetually talking of his sporting experiences, and most of his conversation was devoted to a description of the equestrian feats of himself and his huntsman. One of his stories is good enough to bear repetition. He was telling of a famous run, when the hunters came to a high staken bound fence so formidable as to stop the whole field except the master and the huntsman. The pair rode abreast at this obstacle, which was higher, wider, and more dangerous than can be easily told, and as they were clearing the top of the fence the earl said, "Do you think we can do it, Jack?" "Only just, my lord," answered the huntsman, touching his cap. "And," added the narrator, "it was a very near thing."

One of the most interesting chapters in this volume is the one which contains the "biographies." The reader may learn here many curious details of heroes whose names, formerly household words, are now almost forgotten. There is an excellent memoir of John Warde, who "was during fifty-six years a master of foxhounds, and enjoyed till his death the honourable title of the 'father of fox-hunters,' which devolved upon Mr. Warde on the demise of the first Lord Yarborough." Another worthy whose sporting fame is rescued from oblivion is Mr. Warde's intimate friend Sir Theophilus Biddulph, who is quaintly described as "a huntsman, a shot, a fisherman both in fresh and sea water, an otter hunter, a bird-catcher. . . ." No work on hunting would be complete without a notice of the famous "Squire" Osbaldeston. The present editor of this work gives an excellent memoir of the "squire," who died as recently as 1866, but for many years previous to his death he had not been seen in the field. A few of his old hunting friends still survive, but the unfortunate termination of his sporting career has rather dimmed his fame. Mr. Vyner's favourite hero is evidently Mr.

Musters, to whom the first edition was dedicated, and he is constantly alluded to in this volume in terms of the highest praise. There is no doubt he was an excellent sportsman; but his more lasting title to fame will be that he was the husband of Mary Chaworth.

Mr. Vyner tells his readers a good deal about huntsmen of the old days, among them about William Shaw, many years huntsman to the Duke of Rutland. Shaw left behind him the reputation of an excellent kennel servant; but it is also a good deal to old Goosey, who succeeded Shaw, that the Belvoir pack owes its matchless beauty and excellence. Goosey was succeeded by another first-class man, Will. Goodall, who carried on the good work of his predecessor. The Belvoir horn is now held by Frank Gillard, who thoroughly understands the breeding of hounds, and there is no danger of the pack losing its high reputation. Hunt servants are sometimes severely tried by the injudicious riding of over-zealous sportsmen, fired by ambition and pride of place; and an amusing story on this subject used to be told by the late Mr. Bromley-Davenport, who played a conspicuous part in the affair. He was out in a sharp skurry with the Badminton, got a good start, and, according to his own confession, stuck very close to the hounds. The duke's huntsman was a great autocrat in the field, and endowed with a considerable command of vigorous language. During the run Mr. Bromley-Davenport constantly heard behind him a loud voice indulging in violent abuse, but he paid no attention. When the hounds came to a check, the old man, bursting with rage, rode up and began, "Didn't you hear me?" "What!" interrupted Mr. Bromley-Davenport very calmly, "were you talking to me? Is that the language that the hunt servants at Badminton presume to use to the gentlemen who come out with the hounds? The duke is not out, but I shall tell him of your conduct as soon as I get back to the house." The huntsman was entirely unused to this kind of treatment, and, as he felt rather abashed, it occurred to him that it would, perhaps, be advisable to see his master and be the first to tell the tale. The duke listened quietly to his complaint, and then asked, "Had the gentleman a long beard?" "Yes, your grace." "And did he wear large spectacles?" "Yes, your grace." "Oh! that is evidently Mr. Bromley-Davenport. It is useless saying anything to him about it. He will ride over the hounds. He always does it."

We are sorry not to hear something in these pages about John Peel, who was master and huntsman of a pack of foxhounds in Cumberland for fifty-five years. We have seen his grave in Caldbeck churchyard, and he has been mentioned in *Notes and Queries*; but the wild scenery of the country which he hunted, and the plaintive beauty of the ballad which commemorates "John Peel with his coat so gray," have often made us wish to learn something more of his career.

The readers of sporting books give almost as much attention to the illustrations as to the text. The coloured engravings in this volume are spirited enough, and fairly good of their kind. They can hardly, however, be thought quite satisfactory by the artist or the sportsman. The hounds would not

have much success at the Peterborough show, and the fox in plate vii. ('The Start') is so fat that with the Quorn or Pytchley hounds at his brush he would soon meet with that honourable death which foxes strive so hard to avoid. The best illustration, in our opinion, is that which depicts a hound jumping on Mr. Musters's horse to lick his master's face. It is a picturesque incident, and the artist, Mr. Henry Alken, has fully profited by his opportunity.

It would be unjust to conclude our article without acknowledging the excellent manner in which Mr. Blew has fulfilled his task. We congratulate the publisher on having secured the aid of such a thoroughly competent authority on fox-hunting.

Ochil Idylls. By Hugh Haliburton. (Pater-son & Co.)

It is well that in these later times, when the danger of universal instruction is the loss of individual culture, and that of universal centralization the loss of the local "colour" in literature which politicians are trying to reanimate in their province, the Scottish language has found able exponents. We are acquainted with at least five novelists who can write good Scotch, and Mr. Haliburton appears to be a "makkar" of the genuine sort. He sings as naturally as a ploughman whistles. "Eh! it's bonny!" we once heard a hind, about to start with his team at five o'clock on a summer's morning, soliloquize, between Dysart and Kirkcaldy, as he looked at the "summer-smitten Forth," and Mr. Haliburton's heart is just in tune with nature, like that of the mute Milton. Yet is he shrewd in sympathy with his fellow men. He takes the pawky view of things which marks the genial kind of Scotchman. From the dour sort Heaven defend us! It is true, too, of him, as he writes himself, addressing Dunbar on his "neglected throne,"—

Nor fails in thee the kindly heart
That would thy brethren all embrace;
Beneath the friar's hood of Art
Appears the thoughtful human face.
The mysteries of life and death
Oppress'd thee, as they press us now;
Therefore is thine yet living breath—
Our secret care still speakest thou.

And herein he is not more modern than his great exemplar. Yet, on the whole, he is an optimist:—

Saunders, my friend! a bairn-like faith
That a' thing's for your gude
Will lead ye safe thro' life an' death,
Through fear o' fire an' flude.
Tho' crosses, an' losses,
Mar a' the life o' men,
They're sent till's; their end till's
We'll aiblins ae day ken.

Mr. Haliburton has a thorough hold of that ancient Scotch metre utilized so well by Burns:—

We're ower sair fash'd wi' righteousness!
The world, I'm sure, wad do wi' less
O' that peculiar kind
That lies in visage lang an' sour,
Uncharitable heart, an' dour
An' narrow bigot mind;
That weaves a windin'-sheet for mirth,
That pushions bread wi' leaven,
That herds us fra the joys o' earth,
An' fain wad haud 'a fra heaven!
Misca's us, an' thraws us,
Hoover it seems fit:—
We'll blink it, an' jink it,
An' tak' oor fling o't yet!

We recognize another well-known, but little-used metre in the 'Young Farmer's Reply' to the 'Auld Farmer's' excellent 'Address to the "Prodigal" Sun,' and 'Oor Member's Address' to his constituents. Says the latter:—

Electors by the Norlan' Firth,
Your wisdom's equal to your wirth,
Ye chose me—at a whip o' dearth—
To represent ye;
I've ta'en a firmer grip i' yearth
Sin' first I kent ye.

Wow but this warl's a canty hole,
Survey'd by him that heads a poll,
Whase frien's without a murmur thole
His capers mony,
An' crack him up till, like a coal,
He's bleezin' bonnie.

What, what had I to win your favours
When Dinnin, for my bad behaviours,
'Maist like an auld cask dung to stavers,
Despatch'd me rowin',
Wi' deil haet but a tongue an' slavers
To start anew on?

While here I am this braw November,
Lookin' again to be your member,
Nae fossil auld, nor brunt-oat ember,
But het an' smokin';
Wi' promises—which, I please remember,
May a' be broken!

Nae doot it's feckly wrang to lee,
But then lang-windit naigs like me
Maun rin baith haud an' helter free
As nature teaches;
An', wantin' whids, whaur wad they be,
My bonnie speeches?

Whiddin's an airt; ye tak' your aith;
Ye promise "That's as sure as death";
Ye rap it oot to get a breath
An' hide a stammer;
A kind o' wild rhetoric wreath,
It decks your grammar!

I keep my promise when I can;
But if I state an' stick my plan,
What waur am I than ony man
That's changed his mind?
He's wiser noo than he was than,
An' that ye'll find.

Sae dinna wonder nor repine,
Gude, far-aff, faithfu' friends o' mine,
If noo an' than I seem to tye
Regaird for truth;
An' oh! preserve the cordial twine
That binds us baith!

There is a *verve* (Scott. *spang*) in all this which will blind all but the hypercritical to the faulty rhyme. Such an instance is very occasional; but we note at least two in 'The White Winter,' one of the happiest essays in this kind of verse. At least, we do not think "hame" and "toom" can rhyme, even though the latter be pronounced "teem," as in Aberdeenshire, and perhaps in the Ochil district. So many are the gems of natural description in the book that it is hard to select examples. The 'Study of a Bank,' too long to quote, is an admirable bit of word-painting. 'Summer in Glendevon' is an enticing invitation to the sunshine:—

What whiter gowans wait thy smile
On foreign buchtit braes?
What swanker shepherds?—sad the while
Thy lingering step delays.

Here gowden blooms on hill taps burn,
And daisies pearl the lea,
And Devon toys in mony a turn
From wedding with the sea.

Mr. Haliburton has, of malice prepense, included several English poems in his volume. The 'Apology to Apollo' and some of the sonnets in 'Trying the Yacht,' such as 'Freedom on the Sea' and 'Earth's One Possessor,' show quite enough power to

make "Southern herdsmen" welcome him; but it is no ill compliment to say plainly that he is so good in his own line, his native tongue, which has yet more adherents and lovers than he thinks for, that we hope he may stick to it. He is more than "at the gate"; he is in the "temple."

Life in Ancient Egypt and Assyria. From the French of G. Maspéro. With 188 Illustrations. (Chapman & Hall.)

THIS is a well-written description of ancient Egyptian and Assyrian life, by the scholar best qualified to treat the subject at once with authority and grace. The title of the original work is nowhere stated, so it may be well to say the present volume is translated from Prof. Maspéro's 'Lectures Historiques' delivered at the Collège de France, and just published (though Messrs. Chapman & Hall naturally do not advertise the fact) in a tasteful little volume by MM. Hachette. The name of the translator is left in the same obscurity as the title of the French original, and, however unimportant the omission may be for practical purposes, we have an old-fashioned prejudice against such slipshod negligence. The translation, however, is fairly well done, in spite of a number of misspellings which can scarcely be misprints ("cynocephalus" for *cynocephalus*, and "Tyrinthe" for *Tiryns*, for example), and it is thoroughly readable. Of the book itself, whether in French or English, it is impossible to speak too highly. It is simply a popular account, of course, but it answers its object perfectly.

We are supposed to be in Egypt at the time of Rameses II., in the fourteenth century B.C., and are taken by our intelligent guide to see what is going on. First we visit Thebes, where we are struck by the miserable appearance of the mud hovels which form the houses of its "dull and sordid" suburbs, while even the better houses are scarcely less perishable, and a heavy rain is as disastrous in the Egyptian capital as an earthquake in Japan. Then the various crafts are inspected: the masons urged by the bastinado, the shoemaker, goldsmith, carpenter, and the rest; the market, the cookshops; every sort of trade and business comes under notice. We are introduced to Psarou, the governor of the city, in his house with its walled courtyard, its terrace and granaries, and witness the strike of the workmen employed upon the temple of Mut, who are being robbed by the scribes and hungrily clamour for corn. Then Pharaoh comes on the scene:—

"The king of the two Egypts, son of the sun, Ramsisou-Miamoun, who, like the sun, gives life eternally—usually called Sesousri (Sesostris) by his subjects—is anxiously expecting the arrival of a courier from Syria. The last accounts received from that country were bad. The royal messengers who go there every year to collect the tribute complain of being insulted, even ill treated, by the inhabitants of the great cities; bands of the Shasu (Bedouins), posted in the gorges of the Lebanon, have recommenced robbing the caravans from Babylon and Khaloupon;.....the old king of the Khita has mysteriously disappeared in some palace revolution, and his successor, Khitasir, seems little inclined to respect treaties. Pharaoh, more anxious than he cares to own, has there-

fore resolved this very morning to go to the temple of Amen, in order to see the god and consult with him."

So an opportunity is found for a sketch of Egyptian religion and the ceremonies of the temple. After this the army comes under notice, its recruiting, arming, and commissariat; and "Life in the Castle" forms the subject of a delightful picture of Nakhtminou's country villa and the sport he had in the fish-pond, or in netting the wild-fowl, or in hunting in the desert. Then Psarou falls sick, and Egyptian exorcisers and physicians come on the scene; naturally he dies, and we are forthwith taken through all the processes and ceremonies incident to mummification and interment, the ritual of the tomb, and the beliefs concerning the future life of the Ka or double. To conclude the Egyptian half of the volume, we accompany Rameses in his campaign in Syria, witness his mighty battle with the Khita and the prowess of the king, and return with him in triumph to Egypt. Whether in rapid narrative or graphic description, M. Maspero's method is always terse and pointed, and there is not a dull page.

As an Assyriologist the learned ex-director of the Boulak (Ghizeh) Museum does not, of course, stand on quite the same pinnacle which he occupies when he discourses of things Egyptian. Nevertheless he knows the monuments and inscriptions of Assyria well, and his account of Assyria in the days of Assur-bani-pal is hardly inferior to his picture of Egypt under Rameses II. We are taken over the palace of Dur-Sarginu and the royal library; shown the Assyrian at home and at the chase, the preparations for war, and the science of prognostication; and witness the siege and the succeeding triumph. It is all very well done, sufficiently slight not to be wearisome, yet full of information and reality.

A delightful feature in the volume is the profusion of woodcuts after drawings by M. Faucher-Gudin. They are beautifully drawn and unusually faithful, and show us the Egyptian and the Assyrian as they were portrayed by their own contemporaries.

The Annals of Tacitus. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Henry Furneaux, M.A.—Vol. I. *Books I.-VI.*; Vol. II. *Books XI.-XVI.* (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

It is a fact hardly creditable to English scholarship that Mr. Furneaux's is the first attempt made in this country to deal seriously, and on a comprehensive scale, with this great work. It may, no doubt, be urged with perfect truth that we have treated Tacitus no worse in this respect than we have many other ancient authors, in whose case Englishmen have been content to go to foreign scholars for criticism and elucidation. But, however little we may care for criticism, we do care, or suppose ourselves to care, for history and politics. And Tacitus has long been a favourite author in Oxford. It is, therefore, gratifying to find that an English scholar and an Oxford man has at length appeared who has thought it worth his while to devote the labour of many years to the 'Annals' of Tacitus.

Mr. Furneaux's work seems originally to have been undertaken in continuation and completion of an edition of the first six books of the 'Annals' contemplated by an excellent Latinist, Mr. T. F. Dallin, late Public Orator in the University. The materials collected by Mr. Dallin were placed in Mr. Furneaux's hands, and duly made use of by him. The "Excursus" on the Lex Papia Poppæa, printed after the third book, should be especially mentioned as coming almost entirely from Mr. Dallin's hand. Mr. Furneaux also acknowledges assistance received from Archdeacon Edwin Palmer, "not only in the shape of numerous suggestions tending to amend the substance and form of a considerable portion of the introduction and notes examined by him, but also by permission given to study and use the materials collected by him for lectures given on the first six books of the 'Annals' during his tenure of the Corpus Professorship of Latin" (Preface to vol. i., pp. vii and viii).

The book falls into two main parts, the introductions and appendices, and the critical and exegetical commentary. There is a long introduction to each volume. That prefixed to the first volume comprises nine chapters: (i.) On the life and works of Tacitus, and on the first Medicean MS.; (ii.) Genuineness of the 'Annals'; (iii.) On the sources of information open to Tacitus for this period and their probable value; (iv.) On the use made by Tacitus of his materials, and the influence of his ideas and opinions on his treatment of history; (v.) On the syntax and style of Tacitus, with especial reference to the 'Annals'; (vi.) On the constitution of the early principate; (vii.) On the general administration and condition of the Roman world at the death of Augustus and during the principate of Tiberius; (viii.) On the estimate in Tacitus of the character and personal government of Tiberius; (ix.) Genealogy of the family of Augustus and of the Claudian Caesars. In the introduction to the second volume there are five chapters: (i.) On the text of books xi.-xvi. and the second Medicean MS.; (ii.) Summary of the principal events between the end of the sixth and beginning of the eleventh book; (iii.) On the view given by Tacitus of the character and government of Gaius, Claudius, and Nero; (iv.) The Roman relations with Parthia and Armenia from the time of Augustus to that of Nero; (v.) The conquest of Britain under Claudius and Nero.

Neither the introductions nor the commentary are a syllable too long, though the writer, in an apologetic sentence in the preface to his second volume, expresses an apprehension that they may be thought so.

Mr. Furneaux is evidently fond of his author, and has spared no pains in mastering the voluminous literature which has accumulated up to the present time for the benefit (possibly to the embarrassment) of editors of Tacitus. The vast stores of material and of speculation gathered by Mommsen, a number of editions, a variety of special dissertations on points of history, antiquities, syntax, and lexicography, have been used by Mr. Furneaux with tact and judgment. The result is that his edition sets fully before English readers the results of modern criticism and research as bear-

ing upon Tacitus and his age. Not that Mr. Furneaux is merely a compiler of other people's information. A certain modesty and reserve, of which the careful reader becomes very sensible as he peruses the book, seem to prevent him, at times perhaps unduly, from bringing his own views into sufficient prominence. But the views are there, and are those of a man of delicate perception and masculine good sense.

These qualities are, we think, manifested most clearly in the introductions and appendices, and more than all in those which deal with questions of character and action, such as that in the first volume which deals with the character and government of Tiberius, and those in the second volume upon Gaius, Claudius, and Nero. These chapters deserve special study and attention. Mr. Furneaux's judgments are not those of a superficial moralist, but of a man who has made his own observations upon human nature and the course of history. On the other hand, they show a laudable avoidance of moral paradox, the temptation to which is very strong when a critic is dealing with the remarkable and complicated moral phenomena of the Roman court in the first century of our era.

In the fourth chapter of the introduction to vol. i. Mr. Furneaux has some excellent remarks on the weakness of Tacitus as an historian. Like other Roman writers of history, Tacitus is, before all things, a moralist and a student of human nature. It is the play of human character and motive, and the lessons to be drawn from watching it, that really interest him. All else is treated superficially. And, what is more important, his view, like that of Juvenal, is virtually confined to Rome. In dealing with questions of geography or of military science he is careless like Livy, without having an excuse, as Livy has, in the enormous magnitude of his task.

The second appendix to the fifteenth book, on the Neronian persecution of the Christians, will naturally attract a great deal of attention. It would be out of place to discuss here, or even to allude to, the numerous difficulties which beset, or have been thought to beset, the words of Tacitus (xv., c. 44), "pœnis adfecit quos per flagitia invidiosus vulgus Christianos appellabat" and "multitudo ingens [Christianorum] haud proinde in crimine incendii quam odio humani generis convicti sunt." Mr. Furneaux accepts Tacitus's account as (from Tacitus's point of view) substantially correct. But he omits, no doubt for some good reason, to consider one very important piece of evidence which, to a certain extent, goes to confirm the statements of Tacitus.

The Epistle to the Romans was written some six years before the great fire of A.D. 64, and the horrible maltreatment of the Christians consequent upon it. "The religion of the Christians," says Mr. Furneaux, "is universally ignored [by the chief writers of the Neronian period], and is generally supposed to have hardly got beyond the stage at which it was reckoned by Romans merely as a Jewish sect, parted from the main body by what seemed to be obscure and even unintelligible differences." True: but little can be concluded from the silence of the classical writers, who in the

first century A.D., as indeed throughout the whole course of ancient history, ignored, perhaps designedly, the beliefs and aspirations of the common people. On the other hand, it can hardly be denied that the Epistle to the Romans implies the existence of an important Christian community at Rome, composed partly of Jews, partly of Gentiles, in the year 58 A.D. The church to which St. Paul addressed an epistle of such weight, power, and magnitude cannot have been in any sense insignificant. That it was also numerous is quite possible, although Tacitus's expression *ingens multitudo* need not be pressed literally. So far as it goes, also, the epistle confirms the fact alleged by Suetonius (Nero, 16) that Nero persecuted the Christians as a measure of police. The end of the twelfth chapter of the epistle is clearly addressed to a society living in the midst of enemies, suffering "tribulation," and, if *διώκειν* mean to persecute, persecution. What is more important is the fact that the thirteenth chapter indicates that there was a conscious antagonism, in or about 58 A.D., between the Christian community and the Roman Government. There must be a special meaning in the exhortation "to be subject to the higher powers," and "to render tribute to whom tribute is due." If such was the state of feeling some six years before the great fire, it is easy to understand why the Government thought it a safe, possibly a politic, measure to seize an opportunity of dealing a blow at a troublesome sect.

The allegation contained in the historian's words *per flagitia invidios*, absurd as it is if measured by the Christian rule of life, need give us no trouble. The existence, to a certain extent, of immorality and hypocrisy in the early Christian churches, is clearly enough implied in more than one passage of the New Testament. A sect already violently unpopular for its indifference to the world, the loftiness of its professions, and its real virtues, is sure to have suffered, out of all due measure, in the estimation of a hostile and watchful populace, if any real cases of scandal occurred among its members.

With these remarks we take our respectful leave of Mr. Furneaux's valuable book, hoping that he may have the leisure and inclination to edit the 'Histories' on the same scale.

Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the Reign of Henry VIII. Preserved in the Public Record Office, the British Museum, and Elsewhere in England. Arranged and catalogued by James Gairdner, Assistant-Keeper of the Public Records. Vol. XII. Parts I. and II. (Eyre & Spottiswoode.)

On Friday, the 19th of May, 1536, Anne Boleyn was beheaded on Tower Green. That same day Crammer signed the licence for the marriage of Henry with Jane Seymour. At nine o'clock next morning the pair were betrothed; ten days later they were married. On the 15th of June—after months of stubborn resistance to the monstrous demands made upon her—the Princess Mary at length broke down (even Chapuys had counselled submission), and the unhappy young woman brought herself in her agony and despair to

put her hand to the assertion that the marriage between her father and mother had been "by God's law and man's incestuous and unlawful." The king had triumphed over all opposition—the one human being in the world who still refused to bend to his will was crushed. But even Henry was mortal. If he died without an heir, who was to be his successor? The general belief was that he meant to leave his crown by will to his bastard son the Duke of Richmond, a promising youth of seventeen, upon whom all eyes and some men's hopes were now fixed, and, with his two daughters formally pronounced to be illegitimate, the young man was as much in the line of succession as they. But Queen Jane was only twenty-six years old. If she should bear him a son all might yet be well.

Meanwhile the suppression of the monasteries had begun in earnest, and the pace at which the work of spoliation went on bewildered the nation. As early as the 8th of July Chapuys writes, "It is a lamentable thing to see a legion of monks and nuns, who have been chased from their monasteries, wandering miserably hither and thither, seeking means to live." Yet on the king's part there was no sign of hesitation. On the contrary, he drove on furiously to his goal—his trembling slaves could not go fast enough to please him. The commissioners were scared by the magnitude of the task they had in hand. In Lincolnshire, where stone was abundant, the very thickness of the walls of the monastic buildings and churches presented serious difficulties. To pull them all down would entail a huge expense, yet they dared not leave them standing. One John Freeman, a Lincolnshire man, wrote humbly begging for time, and suggested that the Cistercian Abbey of Vauvey should be left as a roofless ruin, the walls to remain as a quarry of stones to make sales of. As the destruction proceeded the indignation of the people waxed deeper and deeper. In October the smouldering discontent burst into a flame. Before the end of the month not only Lincolnshire, but nearly the whole of Yorkshire was in rebellion. The Lincolnshire outbreak at first appeared serious, but Chapuys with his usual sagacity foresaw that the lack of money must speedily bring it to an end, and it soon collapsed. Very different were the temper and spirit of the men of Yorkshire. There the leaders were men of remarkable ability and resolution. It is clear that Aske was a person of true nobility of sentiment who possessed great powers of organization, and many of those qualities which go to make up the heroic character. The Duke of Norfolk, at once false and truculent, saw that it was better to treat with the rebels than to risk everything upon the issue of a battle. A general pardon and certain large promises were proclaimed, and the Yorkshiremen dispersed. Aske was summoned to London under a safe-conduct, and started on the 15th of December to hold consultation with the king in person. Certain concessions were supposed to have been made, and the Yorkshiremen believed, or tried to believe, that they had gained much, and might expect more. So the year ended.

"It was a new experience to Henry VIII. that he had been, even for a time, completely

checkmated by his own subjects. But this was the state of matters at the end of the year 1536."

Such is Mr. Gairdner's opening sentence in his introduction to the first of these two volumes, which deal with the twenty-ninth year of the king's reign. Henry had actually been brought to confer with a rebellious subject who, under the protection of a safe-conduct, had been treated with unparalleled courtesy and consideration by his sovereign; but it was the tiger playing with his prey before rending him. Aske returned to the North on the 5th of January, 1537, only to find that the toils were closing round him. Everywhere in the North there was disaffection, and everywhere there was more than a suspicion that the king was only using the time he had gained to strengthen his position, and prepare himself to strike fiercely when occasion should serve. Aske moved about as a peacemaker, but the new part he had to play did not suit him; trying to stem the current, he could only be carried down by it. A new captain stepped forward in the person of Sir Francis Bigod, upon whose strange career Mr. Gairdner, by the help of the documents calendared in the first of these volumes, has been enabled to throw some light, as he has also upon the doings of John Hallan. The rising, which scarcely deserves so grand a name, had collapsed before the 15th of January. It would have been altogether a ridiculous affair but for the ferocity with which the unhappy participants in it were treated. On the 18th of January Bigod, who had shut himself up in Hull, escaped with his chief supporters, such as they were, and left sixty-two poor wretches as prisoners in the hands of the townsmen. They were released on bail for their reappearance. Who could have thought of their being worth slaughtering? Doubtless to the surprise and consternation of all concerned, the king was exceedingly angry at the semblance of mercy; he insisted that all these sixty-two should be executed in divers parts of the country. If they could not without danger execute all, they were to apprehend the priests and principals of that sort, and have them "indelayedly executed."

The Duke of Norfolk was exactly the right man to carry out the most atrocious purposes of his master. In this period of English history the course of events is hard to follow, because of the almost countless surprises. It is a period during which men rise and fall almost before the reader has time to mark their first appearance—when nothing is constant but change, and nothing unlikely but that which was reasonably probable, and when it seems almost hopeless to form an estimate of any one's real character; while the best and the worst, the wisest and the bravest, appear each and all to be but the sport of circumstances, which no one seems to have moral force enough to resist. But there is no single personage whose career it would be more instructive to follow than that of Thomas, the third of the Howard Dukes of Norfolk. In the opening of the year 1537 there was no nobleman in England who had served the king more splendidly than he. If we could have looked for the virtues of a paladin anywhere, here was the man in whom we might have expected to find them. But Norfolk

was not the first subject of the king now. Cromwell was by this time greater than he. If the duke was to hold his own at all, it must be by such abject submission as should leave him no will, no choice, no conscience, no shame in carrying out his master's orders. Five-and-twenty years before he had been a warrior at whose exploits by land and sea all Europe had marvelled. Now he was a mere truculent slave of a despot who wanted a hangman. The king had actually begun to employ the band of cattle-lifters and cutthroats on the borders, and had taken them into his pay. Norfolk feebly protested against the wisdom of such an outrageous policy; next he seems to have held his tongue; and finally he made up his mind that if there was to be wholesale slaughter he had better play the executioner himself, and thereby get the credit of devoted loyalty. Accordingly, when the Northern counties became disturbed next month and a fresh rising was talked of, the duke rode into Carlisle, picked out no fewer than seventy-four miserable creatures from among the 6,000 who had flocked into the place to submit to the king's "mercy," and hung them all by martial law. Early in March the Lincolnshire men were brought to trial; thirty-four of them, including the Abbot of Kirkstall, were condemned for high treason, and all were executed within a few days, twenty of them being clergy or monks of the various religious houses. Aske's turn came soon after—there was no faith to be kept with traitors—and he and Sir Robert Constable were committed to the Tower on the 7th of April, only to be carried to the gallows—the one at York and the other at Hull—a couple of months later. The very voluminous memoranda, depositions, and confessions regarding the Lincolnshire and Yorkshire rebellions made public now for the first time enable the reader to follow the movements of all the actors from day to day and almost from hour to hour. Meanwhile Cardinal Pole was trying to make his way into England as a Papal legate, if by any means he might become the central figure round whom the insurgents might gather, exactly as Sanders was sent to Ireland forty years later to foment rebellion against Queen Elizabeth, and to die of cold or hunger, or famine fever, in a squalid Irish hovel. Pole never effected a landing, and it was well for him that he failed to obtain a safe-conduct.

While the butchery consequent upon the Northern Rebellion was going on without interruption the bishops were endeavouring to draw up some syllabus of Christian doctrine for the behoof of the people at large. Summoned to meet in February, they did not finally come to an agreement till the 17th of July, when all appended their signatures to the 'Institution of a Christian Man.' The book was printed in August, but was not sent out till the end of the next month. Henry, though pressed to give it the sanction of his royal authority, craftily held back and threw the whole responsibility of its composition upon the episcopal bench till he should see what the people thought of it. On this matter, important as it was, little or no new light has been thrown by Mr. Gairdner's researches. It is probable that any formal record of the proceedings of a conclave,

every member of which must have felt that he was deliberating with a halter round his neck, has long ago perished. There were many inducements to destroy it, if it ever existed—there was none to preserve it. The great event of the year, however, was the birth of the infant prince on the 12th of October and the death of the queen twelve days later. She was buried at Windsor on the 12th of November with a magnificent funeral pageant and all the pomp and circumstance of woe. Of course the politicians began to scheme for a new match; but the king had now no pressing motive to enter upon another alliance. He was in his forty-seventh year, he had lived at great tension, he was an older man than he need have been, he felt that he had lost all youthfulness, and at last he had obtained the desire of his life—an heir. The diplomacy that went on, however, on this subject may be read in all its detail here, and very wearisome and almost nauseous these details are. The year closed with the pacification of Ireland. Look where he might, Henry could see nothing to fear for himself or his kingdom—in Church and State he had got all things under his heel. No sovereign in the world was actually more absolute than he.

Specialists whose business it is to study the by-play in this great drama will find in these volumes enough to occupy them in their most laborious researches. The plunder of the monasteries goes on relentlessly; it is a dreadful story that deepens in horror the more closely we look into it—a story of pillage and cruelty and ferocious greed and meanness. For a moment there seems to have been a pause in the otherwise unbroken course of spoliation. Are we to infer that the king did really hesitate whether or not he should make some concession to the demand of the Lincolnshire insurgents? Certainly we find him on the 15th of January, 1537, exempting fifteen monasteries from the general suppression, those fifteen being distributed among ten dioceses. The lull was very brief. Meanwhile how much did this or that monastery manage to save from the robbers? It is clear that much embezzlement was going on—the "embezzlement" of property by those to whom it belonged. The universities, too, were far from safe—as men must have seen when a ruffian like John Parkyns could safely draw up 'A System of Reorganization of the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford,' and present it to Cromwell in due form. The curiosities, as they may be called, of these volumes are as numerous as usual; such as the licence to Edward Bestney to shoot with a cross-bow at all manner of marks, deer, game, and fowl, *except only herons*; the humble petition of Elizabeth, Lady Ughtred—the queen's sister—for one of those abbeys if they go down; the fight between the Spaniards and the French in Falmouth harbour; the callous mention of nine Carthusian monks lying dead at one time in Newgate; the unsavoury gossip about Henry's amours, and the serious depredations of the Flemings in the Channel. But the reader who turns over these pages with small thought of doing more than skimming them may find these miscellanies by the score; he never knows what he may come upon next. Mr. Gairdner's labours

have by no means come to an end. Three more marriages are waiting for us. Now Cromwell is at the zenith of his power, Norfolk watching him with an intensity of hate that only such a man as he could feel—watching to strike, but hardly, we should think, without a gloomy suspicion that his own day was coming. Who will pity him when it comes?

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

- The Duchess of Powysland.* By Grant Allen. 3 vols. (Chatto & Windus.)
Nevermore. By Rolf Boldrewood. 3 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)
The Flight of the Shadow. By George MacDonald. (Kegan Paul & Co.)
A Strange Elopement. By W. Clark Russell. (Macmillan & Co.)
A Partner from the West. By Arthur Paterson. (Chapman & Hall.)
In the Midst of Life. By Ambrose Bierce. (Chatto & Windus.)
Otto the Knight; and other Trans-Mississippi Stories. By Octave Thanet. (Cassell & Co.)
Pretty Michal. By Maurice Jókai. A Free Translation by R. Nisbet Bain. (Chapman & Hall.)

MR. GRANT ALLEN used to have an apparently inexhaustible repertory of striking plots, and his characters were always, as indeed they still are, fresh and full of life. But as the successful novelist is rarely able in these days to restrict his output even to the comparatively reasonable rate of three volumes a year, it is not to be expected that much time can be devoted to the construction of a plot. Thus from the author of 'The Duchess of Powysland' we are fain to be satisfied—in addition to the duchess, who kept lodgings in Bloomsbury—with the rich American, the English gentleman burglar, the lady's-maid who puts the burglar on scent of her mistress's jewels, and the Girton girl treated as a distinct species of young-womanhood. So distinct a species is Mr. Grant Allen's new Girton girl that she is used to point the chief moral in the story. She has married a rich husband, and dies in childbed, whereupon the author, who ought to know something about education, says:—

"The higher education of women, that fashionable Moloch and Juggernaut of our time, slays its annual holocaust so regularly nowadays that nobody is astonished when one more Girton girl, unequal to her self-imposed task of defying with impunity all the laws of nature, breaks down and dies in her first futile attempt to fulfil the natural functions of motherhood."

If "self-imposed task," why "Moloch"? And what does Mr. Grant Allen mean by "its annual holocaust"?

Rolf Boldrewood is also falling back upon somewhat hackneyed characters and incidents. His story is decidedly ghastly; and he spares neither his characters nor his readers. The convict life of the innocent Lance is told with much particularity, and will certainly try the nerves of an average reader. No doubt the author could quote chapter and verse by way of authority, and this part of his narrative reads more like reality than some of the rest.

Dr. Mac Donald's present book is rather disappointing. That there are highly poetic

passages in it goes without saying. Yet it is impossible to rate this volume as among his best. It is eerie and mysterious, with its strange spectral riders on the dark moor, and the deep melancholy that seizes the lonely man with whom the child Orba lives, and that ever and anon drives him out into the inhospitable night; but the mystery is too completely solved, and the solution comes too near to the ridiculous.

The idea of a lady on board a ship is quite enough to set Mr. Clark Russell off. It does not much matter whether the young woman is eloping or meets her hero for the first time in cabin or on deck. He has done the thing before in both ways, and as the reading public evidently likes a conjunction of Neptune and Venus from Mr. Clark Russell, he will doubtless do it many times again. The incidents of the 'Strange Elopement' strike one as more improbable than those of any of the author's previous sea novels, and the plot is as thin as thin can be. But there is a dash of freshness in the narrative from first to last, and it will not come amiss to a healthy appetite for novel-reading.

A book dealing with cowboys and store-keepers, rowdy emigrants and strange representatives of a spasmodic order and a frequently purblind justice, does not raise high hopes; but in the straightforward and vivid narrative which introduces the Western hero from Colorado to the little "city" in Kansas the reader soon loses his slight repugnance to the theme, and rapidly becomes interested in the simple story. "Jeff" Grant is a very sufficient hero. The rough life of the West, which has strengthened his nerves and trained his eye, has not hardened his heart or disqualified him for a more social existence. When, after an encounter in which he has saved the town, apparently, from sack at the hands of a "lowdown crowd," he goes to visit the wounded prisoner in the Laburnum gaol, his motives are obscure to the sheriff:

"This man is very ill, sheriff." "I believe you." "He requires careful nursing. What medicine are you giving him?" "None." "Did the doctor leave nothing?" Mr. Searle shrugged his shoulders. "Nary a drop. He said it would be thrown away, and he could not afford to physic rowdies; and it weren't his business. Which is a fact, of course." "You mean he left this man to die?" There was a vibration in Jeff's voice which Mr. Searle did not like. "Excuse the remark, Mr. Grant, but I think that you are unhitchin' your tongue a leetle bit too free. Is Ham Kicks your prisoner or mine?" Jeff paused to consider the situation.....He could have choked Mr. Conrad Searle. What he did do was to draw from his pocket a piece of green paper, which rustled with a pleasant sound. "How long will it take you to fetch Doc Quinter here, sheriff?"

It is noteworthy that the same process very liberally applied saves the wretched Ham not only from Judge Lynch, but from the slightly more formal operations of regular justice, although Judge Judas Cochran, before whom the case was tried, had a strong pecuniary interest in his condemnation. These methods, however, by common consent do not detract from the merit of the performance.

"The man who'll try to cure the wound he gives, and stand between the cuss he dropped and a whole township if need be, is rarer than a white buffalo."

There is a contrast between this manly, merciful adventurer, a gentleman at bottom, and the rather supercilious young man from the East, his rival in Cleo's affections. But Philip improves under reverses, and we will hope shakes off some more of his cubbishness in Europe, whither he betakes himself after his relations with the heroine have been put on a "brotherly" footing. That young person, in spite of a squeamishness in the matter of rough clothing which an English lady would have neither felt nor exhibited, is a very honest girl, and deserves the satisfactory wedding, fully detailed, which concludes this artless, but not uninteresting tale. Though its fresh local colouring is its principal merit, there is much human nature in passages such as that in which Ham takes thought to spare Slape's children from the knowledge of a terrible shame.

Mr. Bierce's collection of American tales of horror is occasionally marred by extravagance of style, and some of the more terrible descriptions of solitary suffering are too long drawn out. His themes are chosen for the most part from the Civil War, and it is characteristic of the nature of that struggle that the pride of soldiery nowhere appears in these descriptions. We read of nothing but the minutest details of bodily and mental pain: of tragedies like 'A Horseman in the Sky,' where a skirmisher shoots his father (of the opposite faction), who has bound him to "do his duty" in the war; like 'Coulter's Notch,' where an artilleryman plays upon his own house, held by the enemy, and slaughters unwittingly his wife and child; like the frightful story of panic, 'A Tough Tussle,' when a man in an agonizing state of nervous tension takes the corpse of an enemy for an assailant, and is slain himself while engaged in his ghastly onslaught. The hapless man was on outlying picket in a forest, alone, while his lunacy grew on him.

"He to whom the portentous conspiracy of night and solitude and silence in the heart of a great forest is not an unknown experience needs not to be told what another world it all is—how even the most commonplace and familiar objects take on another character. The trees group themselves differently; they draw close together, as if in fear. The very silence has another quality than the silence of the day. And it is full of half-heard whispers, whispers that startle—ghosts of sounds, too, such as are never heard under other conditions: notes of strange night-birds, the cries of small animals in sudden encounters with stealthy foes, or in their dreams, a rustling in the dead leaves—it may be the leap of a wood-rat, it may be the foot-step of a panther. What caused the breaking of that twig? what the low, alarmed twittering in that bushful of birds? There are sounds without a name, forms without substance, translations in space of objects which have not been seen to move, movements wherein nothing is observed to change its place. Ah, children of the sunlight and the gaslight, how little you know of the world in which you live!"

It will be seen the writer can give a vivid description. Perhaps the most gruesome of all the military stories is that of the lost child at Chickamauga, who slept through the battle, and, guided by the wounded crawling to the river, found its home burnt, its mother slain, and was struck deaf and dumb with the shock. In this the details are given with the sort of power one sees in a Russian battle-piece, and will repel more readers

than they attract. Incidentally one can realize something of the visible experiences of that most strange, Titanic, and unorthodox of wars, with its ambitious strategy and confused manœuvring, and its incessant embarrassment owing to the vastness and complexity of natural obstacles. We should consider this part of the book extremely unsuitable for young readers, to whom it is surely more wholesome to present the nobler side of war. Of the civilian stories, 'A Holy Terror' and 'The Middle Toe of the Right Foot' quite correspond to the promise of their titles, and are calculated to be read with most result after a heavy supper, though 'A Watcher by the Dead' and 'The Man and the Snake' may also affect the nerves. In 'Haita the Shepherd' and 'An Heiress from Redhorse' the author endeavours, most inadequately, to reassure his readers. Is "Sepoy," by the way, established American for British India?

At a moment when the market is somewhat glutted with American short stories, the excellent collection of Trans-Mississippi tales put forth by "Octave Thanet" is hardly likely to meet with the recognition which their unquestionable attractiveness deserves. The author knows her country right well; she is an adept in the use of dialect, and displays a keen sense of contrast. 'The First Mayor' is a singularly vivid sketch of the feverish life of a mushroom Western town, while in 'Otto the Knight'—the story which gives its name to the collection—the conflict of capital and labour is treated with a great deal of romantic charm. "Octave Thanet" is particularly happy in dealing with the manners and superstitions of the negroes, whose quaint turns of speech she reproduces with a fidelity worthy of "Uncle Remus" himself.

Jókai's works are as unequal as they are numerous, and 'A Szép Mikhál' is not one of his best. It shows marks of having been written *en feuilleton* for a newspaper, and has the faults appertaining to that method of publication—faults which this "free translation" has not obliterated. 'Pretty Michal' is an historical romance of the seventeenth century, and depicts in a lurid manner how badly Hungarian folks fared in those days at the hands of native as well as foreign foes. Might only was right; the laws were written in blood, and brigands and headsmen both had a busy time of it. Naturally a work dealing with such a period and such a people is replete with horrors, and Jókai, who is no believer in the "good old times," does not hesitate to portray them in their ghastliest hues. Its chief *dramatis persone* include the public executioner and his renegade son; "Red Barbara," a terrible old witch; and other characters scarcely less gruesome. Murders, executions with all their accompanying tortures, abductions, and bloodshed abound, and are rarely varied by those bright touches of humour for which Jókai is famous. The work is crammed with incident and adventure, but the characters are not strongly individualized. Pretty Michal is a somewhat colourless young woman, whose undeserved misfortunes constitute her chief claim for consideration. Her lover Valentine, although a mediæval swashbuckler, has too much deference for moral law to suit a modern novel-reader's taste. After having illegally acquired a

wife he might, at least, have been man enough to have tried to save her from the final punishment of her fault. A more satisfactory personage is his faithful, but less scrupulous follower Simplex; and still better drawn portraits are those of the Rev. Master Fröhlich, despite his over indulgence in Latin quotations, and Dame Sarah, the butcher-sheriff's buxom widow. The translation is fluent, and at times, indeed, too free. It seems to have been made from the German rather than the Hungarian original.

Louth Old Corporation Records. Being Extracts from the Accounts, Minutes, and Memoranda of the Wardens and Six Assistants of the Town of Louth and the Free School of King Edward VI. Compiled by R. W. Goulding. (Louth, Goulding.)

LOUTH is one of the most interesting market towns in Lincolnshire. Its great church of St. James is of remarkable beauty, the spire being one of the latest and most perfect specimens of pure Perpendicular architecture to be found in the east of England. Unlike most of our old buildings, we know not only its date, but what it cost to build. Some extracts from the churchwardens' accounts relating to the building of the spire were printed in an early volume of the *Archæologia*, and in Poole's 'History of Ecclesiastical Architecture,' but a blundered transcript was used. In 1834 the Rev. R. S. Bayley issued the 'Notitie Ludæ,' which has hitherto been looked upon as the standard history of the town. The author was an accomplished man, as far as style and general knowledge are concerned. His pages contrast favourably with much of our local literature; but he was in no sense an antiquary. The authorities of the time seem to have given him access to all the documents in their custody, but he used them in an imperfect manner. Some of the mistakes he made in the matter of transcription are among the curiosities of literature.

Mr. Goulding has confined himself to the Corporation records. These it was not possible to print in full, but he has furnished a series of extracts, so full and so carefully made that it would seem little has been left for future explorers. We have not, of course, been able to collate them with the originals, but from the extreme care shown on every page we may safely assume that they accurately reflect the original.

Louth was rich in guilds in the unrefined days. There were the Guilds of the Twelve Apostles, of St. Swithun, of Corpus Christi, of Our Blessed Lady, of the Holy Trinity, of St. George, St. Peter, and perhaps others. Some of these were endowed and rich in lands and goods, others were unimportant associations or clubs, dependent on the weekly or yearly subscriptions of the members.

When the guild property fell into the hands of the Crown, Louth was fortunate. By a charter of the fifth year of King Edward VI., a great part of it and some other lands were devoted to the purpose of founding a grammar school. The warden and six assistants of the school became great people in Louth. The Corporation thus created discharged many duties be-

yond those of education. It was, in fact, the governing body of the town until the days of municipal reform. Unlike so many of the grammar schools founded in small towns and villages, that at Louth seems always to have been well conducted. We do not think that any register of its pupils has been preserved, but Mr. Goulding has taken much pains to recover all names of which any record exists. He has, we are glad to say, been able, as far as modern times are concerned, to make a pretty full catalogue. Among the "old boys" of Louth we find the names of Lord Tennyson and his two brothers, Charles and Frederick, Hobart Pasha, Sir John Franklin, the Arctic explorer, and those of many local celebrities influential in their day at home, but unknown outside the limits of the county.

As the Corporation was founded by Edward VI. we naturally find nothing about the Lincolnshire rebellion, whose centre was at Louth, and of which we have spoken in another column. Mr. Goulding has, however, devoted some pages to this incident in the appendix. As he modestly tells us, it is a compilation from Mr. Gairdner's 'Calendar of State Papers.' As a sketch it is useful, but the whole subject ought to be worked out in detail.

A compilation such as Mr. Goulding has made is in the nature of things discursive and fragmentary. He has not followed the chronological order, but has arranged his facts under separate heads. Much may be said against and in favour of this plan. On the whole, as very miscellaneous subjects had to be dealt with, and it is impossible for the present to print the records in their entirety, we think the arrangement followed may be the best, as it is certainly the most easy of reference. There is not a single page throughout the entire volume which might not form the text of a long discourse. The past of upwards of three hundred years is brought vividly before us by these short business entries. In 1606 the town was, it seems, troubled by enchantments, for we find the sum of two shillings paid for "an indictment against a witch." What became of the culprit is not stated, but twenty-seven years after two searchers were employed to discover witches.

There is a notion that until quite recent times no one knew or cared what was the sanitary condition of our highways and streams. Those who study manor court rolls and the records of our old municipal corporations know this to be a mistake; they are, however, but few, and rarely communicate to the public the knowledge which they have acquired. There is here evidence that the authorities of Louth thought of the health of the townsmen. The manor court roll for the first year of James I. happens to have been preserved. From it we find that three persons were fined for throwing garbage into the public street. It is not always easy to make out whether the word *sewer* means what we understand by it, or whether it means a ditch for draining land. The commissioners for the latter purpose still go by the name of Commissioners of Sewers. We imagine that when used in these papers it was employed in the popular sense. We read among the orders made the same year that "all whose property adjoins the common sewer in Breackneck Lane shall cleanse

and flush the same" under a penalty of half-a-crown.

Mr. Goulding knows, what many persons do not, that the records of the last and even the present century are worthy of attention. He has continued his extracts down to a late date, and several of these modern entries are as instructive as any of those of the Tudor or Stuart times. In 1745, when Prince Charlie was campaigning in Scotland, a panic seems to have seized the authorities as to the behaviour of some of their neighbours, for we find an entry of a payment for the warden when "sitting about Roman Catholics." In the same year certain Jews were examined. What they had done, or were suspected of doing, is not clear. They cannot have been Jacobites. Times had changed in many things during the seven-and-thirty years which intervened between the Scotch rising and 1782, when a certain Mrs. Luck, probably an innkeeper, was paid 1s. 1d. "when the Methodist was brought up." What this follower of John Wesley had been doing, or why he was not called by his name, we have no means of knowing. After all, we cannot be sure that this person was what we should now call a Methodist. It was a vague term in those days, often indiscriminately applied to any one who held unpopular views on religion. Wesley visited Louth on many occasions. In 1766 he notes in his journal that the "mob here used to be exceeding boisterous; but none now opened his mouth." In 1793 the Corporation subscribed upwards of eight pounds for the relief of the French refugee clergy. This seems, when compared with other subscriptions, a large sum, but the heart of all England was touched by the sufferings of men who, however alien in faith, were known to be sufferers for conscience' sake.

Louth was twice visited by the plague. It does not seem that at either time the plague-burials were kept distinct from the others in the parish register, so we are unable to tell how many deaths resulted from the pestilence. We may, however, form some approximation from the figures Mr. Goulding has supplied. In 1587 there were but two burials in January and nine in February. In July there were 120, and in August the deaths rose to 140. The next great visitation was in 1631. In the July of that year the burials were 233, and they rose to 240 in August, after which they decreased rapidly. Whether the memory of these pestilences influenced the Corporation in 1831 we have no means of knowing. The terror of the Asiatic cholera was at that time extreme. We find the authorities subscribing 25*l.* to the local board of health then recently formed. This was, we imagine, but a small sum when compared with the gifts of private persons.

LAW BOOKS.

The Equitable Doctrine of Election. By George Serrell, M.A., LL.D. (Stevens & Sons.)—This work treats of a highly technical head of equity jurisprudence. The doctrine of election has been pithily described as "the choosing between two rights by a person who derives one of them under an instrument in which a clear intention appears that he should not enjoy both." The operation of the principle may be illustrated by the following example. Smith, by his will, gives to Brown an estate called Blackacre, and

by the same will gives, or purports to give, to Jones another estate called Whiteacre, which, in fact, does not belong to Smith, but belongs to Brown. Here Brown would not be allowed to retain his own property, Whiteacre, and also to take Blackacre. If he insisted upon retaining Whiteacre, which he would be entitled to do, he would be required to give up to Jones the whole of Blackacre or a part of it equivalent in value to Whiteacre. The equitable doctrine is exhaustively treated in Mr. Serrell's book, and, limited as the subject is in extent, he has found and referred to some four hundred reported decisions upon it.

A Legal Handbook for Executors and Administrators, intended for the Use of the Practitioner and the Layman. By Almaric Rumsey. (Sonnenschein & Co.)—This volume treats of the powers and duties of executors and administrators after probate or letters of administration have been obtained, and may, therefore, to some extent be regarded as supplementary to the author's earlier work 'The Way to prove a Will and to take out Administration.' The book contains much useful information on the subject with which it deals, and it is written in clear and simple language. Some of his suggestions to persons about to undertake the office of executor are decidedly valuable, as the following short extract (p. 102) will show:—

"If you once prove a will, you will be executor not only to your own testator, but to any person to whom your testator was sole or last surviving executor. It is prudent, therefore, to enquire whether your testator had any troublesome executorship on his hands before you consent to act."

The Metropolitan Police Guide: being a Compendium of the Civil and Criminal Law affecting or relating to the Metropolitan Police. By W. F. A. Archibald, J. H. Greenhalgh, and J. Roberts. (Eyre & Spottiswoode.)—This work is divided into three parts, which are preceded by a preliminary chapter dealing generally with the constitution of the Metropolitan police force and the district within which it acts. In part i. are set out the statutes and portions of statutes at present affecting the body, with numerous references to reported judicial decisions. Part ii. relates to procedure; and part iii., which forms more than four-fifths of the contents of the work, relates to offences and other matters, arranged alphabetically, most of the last-mentioned part being, in fact, as applicable to the country generally as it is to London. The work is bulky, but the information it contains is vast. "The primary object" of the book, we are told, "is to place in the hands of the Metropolitan Police a compilation of those statutes to which they in the course of their duties have constantly to refer." It seems to us, however, that the work is much more likely to be of use to police magistrates in general, and to lawyers concerned with the administration of the criminal law, than to police constables, who can hardly be expected to familiarize themselves with the statutory enactments set out (some eighteen in number), to say nothing of the hundreds of reported cases referred to.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

In his book *On Shibboleths* (Chapman & Hall) Mr. W. S. Lilly continues his protests against the teachings of Rousseau and "the dissolvent doctrine of sensualistic individualism," of which he holds that Rousseau was the chief and most vicious exponent, but which he discerns and denounces in Adam Smith and Bentham, in John Stuart Mill and Mr. Herbert Spencer, in Prof. Huxley and Mr. John Morley, and in nearly every English thinker and writer of the past century and more. Mr. Lilly's enthusiasm commands respect, and his crisp, vigorous style makes his pages interesting even to readers who do not agree with him. He is becoming monotonous, however, and many passages in his new volume reveal the wrathful mood of one who

feels that he has been preaching too long to a generation that, if it listens to him, refuses to be converted. Of the seven chapters in which he undertakes to expose as many corrupting and debasing "shibboleths," and in which he offers some very pertinent criticisms and suggestions, the best are those on "Education" and "Supply and Demand." In the one he forcibly points out the dangers incident to the present zeal for merely intellectual training, in Board schools and elsewhere, without adequate attention being paid to the formation of character. In the other, slaying over again some out-of-date opinions of the older school of political economists, he arrives at conclusions nearer than he seems aware of to the "universal slavery with a modicum of pigswash for all," which is his description of the Socialists' ideal.

THE pieces of verse which have been collected from the pages of "Mr. Punch" and elsewhere, and published under the title of *Mr. Punch's Young Reciter*, by F. Anstey (Bradbury, Agnew & Co.), are very well written, and any modern humourist might be proud of them. But the author of 'Vice Versa' is an exception among modern humourists, because he has on many occasions succeeded in being genial. In this volume he falls among the ranks of sardonic humourists, of whom there are plenty. Still he has done his work thoroughly well, and has held up the drawing-room reciter to such ridicule as he deserves. Every style of recitation is derisively parodied with effect, and the only fault the reader finds is that the fun of the thing palls. The dead horse is flogged too severely and the process is not gay enough. Two or three pieces levelled at the reciter would have been ample; fourteen are too many.

"PIERRE LOTI's" *Fantôme d'Orient*, published by M. Calmann Lévy, is disappointing. The Academician justifies his election by his style, but his matter grows thinner with each work to which he puts his hand. The present volume relates a journey to Constantinople, after ten years of forgetfulness, to find Aziyadé's tomb, and the bored philistine reader will want to know whether it was when 'Madame Chrysanthème' ceased to please that Loti remembered to ask himself if Aziyadé was still alive.

OF the works of few poets of the first rank is so true as of Wordsworth's, perhaps, that the half may be greater than the whole, and this is doubtless at once the motive and the justification of the abundance of "selections." The latest, and one of the best, is *Lyrics and Sonnets of Wordsworth*, which has just been added to "Stott's Library" by Mr. Clement King Shorter, who has added a useful "bibliographical note" and a brief, but judiciously conceived and gracefully expressed preface. Although the pretty volume contains nearly two hundred pieces, printed in excellent type on excellent paper, it is really a "pocket edition," a thing which hitherto has been a desideratum.

IN *Lyra Heroica: a Book of Verse for Boys* (Nutt), Mr. Henley has put in practice an excellent idea, that of bringing together a number of stirring poems, mostly of a patriotic cast, such as boys appreciate. He has collected much admirable verse, and appended short but sufficient notes. The selections are generally good, but there are exceptions. For instance, the poems taken from Mr. Swinburne are hardly representative; and we prefer Sir F. Doyle's verses on the loss of 'The Birkenhead' to Sir Henry Yule's. The blemish of a volume otherwise commendable is the new titles the editor has substituted for the old. This is a piece of change for the sake of change that even an advanced Radical might resent. 'Kubla Khan,' for instance, is styled 'Romance.' If these ill-advised innovations be withdrawn, the volume deserves, and will certainly obtain, wide popu-

larity. The print and paper are most excellent, and Mr. Henley has done a graceful and right thing in dedicating the book to Mr. Blaikie. He also may be congratulated on his excellent choice of a motto.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW & Co. have sent us another instalment of the neat and cheap edition of Mr. Black's novels that they are issuing in half-crown volumes. It contains that pleasant tale *The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton*.—*Books and Bookmen*, one of the pleasantest of Mr. Andrew Lang's *opuscula*, forms the second volume of the pretty edition of his writings which Messrs. Longman are issuing. It is a wonderfully tasteful volume to be issued at the price.—Among the most acceptable of the many services Mr. F. Palgrave has rendered to literature is the editing of *Chrysoloma*, and we are pleased to see this excellent selection from Herrick reissued by Messrs. Macmillan at a low price. It is a pity that, since the pleasant introduction was originally written, Mr. Palgrave has not learnt to praise Musset without depreciating Victor Hugo.—Of their delightful edition of Peacock's novels Messrs. Dent & Co. have sent us another volume, containing *Maid Marian*. Dr. Garnett contributes a judicious preface, and the frontispiece is, appropriately enough, a view of the façade of the East India House.—Dr. Bradshaw's Aldine edition, in two volumes, of *The Poetical Works of Milton* (Bell & Sons) is evidently a careful piece of work, but we prefer the old division into three volumes. Some of Dr. Bradshaw's statements are a little wild. When Dr. Bradshaw wrote, "With the exception of the Bible and the works of Shakespeare, no book, perhaps, has gone through so many editions.....as 'Paradise Lost,'" surely he had forgotten Virgil, Horace, and Dante, to name the first three that occur to us. It is also somewhat out of place to devote pages to the window Mr. Childs has put up in Westminster Abbey.—A sixpenny edition of *Quentin Durward* comes to us from Messrs. A. & C. Black.—Messrs. Griffith & Farran send us a sixpenny *Robinson Crusoe*, but the type is too small, and it is not mentioned on the title-page that the second part is omitted or that the first part is seriously abridged, and that other liberties have been taken with the text.—A new edition of one of the latest of Capt. Marryat's books for the young, *Children of the New Forest*, has been issued by Mr. Heywood, of Manchester.

MESSRS. BRADBURY, AGNEW & Co. have followed up their "Jorrocks edition" of 'Mr. Sponge's Sporting Tour' with an equally acceptable edition of *Ask Mamma*.—Messrs. Methuen have brought out an edition in one volume of Miss Robinson's clever novel (all Miss Robinson's novels are clever) *Mr. Butler's Ward*.—Mr. Oscar Browning's articles in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' on Goethe and Dante have been revised by the author, and each brought out by Messrs. Sonnenschein in a neat volume by itself.

A SECOND edition has reached us of *Round Burns' Grave* (Paisley, Gardner), a collection of elegies on Burns, compiled by Mr. J. D. Ross.

The Metropolitan Year-Book of Messrs. Cassell is full of information.—*The Calendar of the Royal University of Ireland* (Dublin, Thom) has also been forwarded to us.

WE have on our table the catalogues of Mr. Baker (good), Messrs. Dulau (Geographical Botany), Messrs. Garratt & Co., Mr. Harvey (Engraved Portraits, Part III.), Mr. Higham (fair), Mr. Jackson, Messrs. Jarvis & Son (a catalogue of Shakespearean Literature and also a general one), Mr. Lawler, Mr. Menken, Mr. Palmer (fair), Messrs. Kegan Paul & Co. (Alchemy), Messrs. Rimell & Son (good), Mr. Simmons (good), and Mr. Spencer (good). We have also received the catalogues of Mr. Baker (two) and Mr. Thistlewood of Birmingham, Messrs. Macmillan & Bowes (books of

Dr. Luard, &c.) of Cambridge, Mr. Baxendine and Mr. Brown (good) of Edinburgh, Messrs. Young & Sons (good) of Liverpool, and Mr. Ward (Engravings), of Richmond, Surrey.

We have on our table *Across Russia from the Baltic to the Danube*, by C. A. Stoddard (Chapman & Hall),—*A Year in Portugal, 1889-90*, by G. B. Loring (Putnam),—*The Tarot of the Bohemians*, by Papus (Chapman & Hall),—*Marie Antoinette and the Downfall of Royalty*, by I. de Saint-Amand, translated by E. G. Martin (Hutchinson),—*Last Year, 1891*, by T. B. Russell (Foxwell),—*Graduated Examination Papers in Euclid*, by E. M. Langley (Percival),—*Arithmetic for Schools*, by C. Smith (Cambridge, University Press),—*Entropius*, Books I.-VI., edited by A. R. Hallidie (Percival),—*A Study in Corneille*, by L. D. Lodge (Baltimore, Murphy),—*Macmillan's History Readers for Standard III*, (Macmillan),—*Graduated Examination Papers in Arithmetic*, by E. M. Langley (Percival),—*Home Gymnastics*, by Prof. Hoffmann (Routledge),—*Parties and Patronage in the United States*, by L. G. Tyler (Putnam),—*How England became a Republic*, by St. Loe Strachey (Simpkin),—*Power and Force*, by J. B. Keene (Fisher Unwin),—*The Cancer Controversy: Mattei v. the Knife*, by S. Kennedy (Stott),—*What is Theosophy?* by W. R. Old (Hay, Nisbet & Co.),—*Hygiene under Difficulties*, by E. Priestley (Allman & Co.),—*Electricity up to Date*, by J. B. Verity (Warne),—*The Bachelor's Dilemma*, by P. Fitzgerald (Railway and General Automatic Library),—*A Modern Red Riding Hood*, by C. A. Jones (Warne),—*Our Own Magazine*, Vol. XII. (Children's Special Service Mission),—*Great Pan Lives*, by Clelia (Luzac),—*Waratah Rhymes for Young Australia*, by L. A. Meredith (Vincent Brooks, Day & Son),—*Christmas with the Holy Child*, by S. C. (Skeffington),—*Rhymes Afloat and Afield*, by W. T. James (Toronto, James),—*The Gate Beautiful*, by H. Macmillan, D.D. (Macmillan),—*The Church of England in Nova Scotia and the Tory Clergy of the Revolution*, by A. W. Eaton (Whittaker),—*The Journey of the Magi Kings*, translated by G. Richardson (Art and Book Co.),—*Thought Seed for Holy Seasons*, by the Rev. R. S. Barrett (Griffith & Farran),—*The General Ecclesiastical Constitution of the American Church*, by W. S. Perry (Whittaker),—*How to Read the Prophets*, by the Rev. B. Blake, Part I. (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark),—*The Analogy of Existences and Christianity*, by C. J. W. (Hodder & Stoughton),—*Essai d'Étymologie, Historique et Géographique*, by C. Toubin (Paris, Picard),—*Le Théâtre de R. Wagner: Lohengrin*, by M. Kufferath (Paris, Fischbacher),—and *Maria Stuart*, by Dr. G. Storm (Christiania, Cappelen). Among New Editions we have *Religious Systems of the World* (Sonnenschein),—*Andersen's Fairy Tales*, translated by C. Peachey (Bell),—and *Introductory Studies in Greek Art*, by J. E. Harrison (Fisher Unwin).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.
Liddon's (H. P.) Sermons on some Words of Christ, 5/ cl.
Palmer's (E. R.) The Development of Revelation, cr. 8vo. 7/6
Fine Art.
Lepage (J. B.) and his Art, a Memoir, by A. Theuriot, 10/6 cl.
Poetry.
Gipps's (L. M.) Jael, and other Poems, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Hendley's (W. E.) Lyra Heroica, School Edition, 12mo. 2/ cl.
Watson's (W.) Poems, 12mo. 5/ cl.
History and Biography.
Dickens's (Chas.) Letters to Wilkie Collins, 1851-70, selected by Miss G. Hogarth, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Freeman's (E. A.) Historical Essays, 4th Series, 8vo. 12/6 cl.
Mahaffy's (J. P.) Problems in Greek History, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Praeger's (F.) Wagner as I Knew Him, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Spurgeon (C. H.), Life and Labours of, from the Usher's Desk to the Tabernacle Pulpit, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Spurgeon Anecdotes, gathered by J. J. Ellis, cr. 8vo. 2/ cl.
Strachey's (Sir J.) Hastings and the Rohilla War, 8vo. 10/6
Teuffel's History of Roman Literature, revised and enlarged by L. Schwabe, translated by Warr, Vol. 2, 8vo. 15/ cl.
Geography and Travel.
Adams's (F.) Australian Life, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Hughes (W.) and Williams's (J. F.) The Advanced Class-Book of Modern Geography, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.

King's (M.) Handbook of the United States, cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Main's (Mrs.) My Home in the Alps, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

Philology.

Bendall (H.) and Laurence's (C. E.) Graduated Passages from Greek and Latin Authors, Part 2, cr. 8vo. 2/ cl.
Bywater's (L.) Contributions to the Textual Criticism of Aristotle's 'Nicomachean Ethics', 8vo. 2/6 swd.
Dante's Hell, edited with Translation and Notes by A. J. Butler, cr. 8vo. 12/6 cl.
Deeds (The) of Beowulf, done into Modern Prose, with Notes, &c., by J. Earle, cr. 8vo. 8/6 cl.
French and English Passages for Unseen Translation and Composition, Senior Course, ed. by E. Pellissier, 5/ cl.
Milton's Samson Agonistes, with Introduction, Notes, &c., by A. W. Verity, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Sargent's (J. Y.) Primer of Greek Prose Composition, 3/6 cl.

Science.

Hudson's (W. H.) The Naturalist in La Plata, 8vo. 16/ cl.
Meyer's (G.) Principles of Theoretical Chemistry, translated by P. F. Bedson and W. C. Williams, 8vo. 9/ cl.

General Literature.

Albert's (M.) The Shelling of the Peas, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6
Blavatsky's (H. P.) The Theosophical Glossary, roy. 8vo. 12/6
Defoe's Minor Novels, Selections from, edited by G. Saintsbury, 16mo. 3/6 bds. parchment back.
Mew (J.) and Ashton's (J.) Drinks of the World, 8vo. 21/ cl.
Murray (D. C.) and Herman's (H.) The Bishops' Bible, 2/ bds.
Pryce's (R.) An Evil Spirit, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Repplier's (A.) Points of View, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Stephen's (Sir J. F.) Hore Sabbaticæ, 2nd Series, 12mo. 5/ cl.
Teegan's (T. H.) Technical, Industrial, and Commercial Education in France, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Verga's (G.) The House by the Medlar Tree, translated by M. A. Craig, cr. 8vo. 2/6 swd.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Janauschek (L.): Bibliographia Bernardina, 9m.
Kenia Bernardina, 6 vols. 50m.

Law.

Prudhomme (H.): Code de Commerce Chilien, 8fr.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Maspero (G.): Recueil de Travaux relatifs à la Philologie et à l'Archéologie Égyptiennes, Vol. 14, Parts 1 and 2, 15fr.
Valabréque (A.): Abraham Bosse, 4fr.

History and Biography.

Rinn (L.): Histoire de l'Insurrection de 1871 en Algérie, 15fr.

Geography and Travel.

Bissuel (Ct.): Le Sahara Français, 5fr.
Vivarez (M.): Alger, Wargla, Lac Tchad, 2fr. 50.

Bibliography.

Després (A.): Les Éditions Illustrées des Fables de La Fontaine, 25fr.

Philology.

Susemihl (F.): Questionum Aristotelearum, Pars I., 1m. 50.

Science.

Friedel (C.): Dictionnaire de Chimie, Deuxième Supplément, Part 1, 20fr.
Kirchhoff (T.): Lehrbuch der Psychiatrie, 13m.

General Literature.

Daudet (A.): Rose et Ninette, 3fr. 50.
D'Octon (P. v.): Le Roman d'un Timide, 3fr. 50.
Gréville (H.): Le Mari d'Aurèle, 3fr. 50.
Maël (P.): Mer Sauvage, 3fr. 50.
Pontmartin (A. de): Aurèle, 3fr. 50.
Renard (J.): L'Écornifleur, 3fr. 50.

THE 'IDEAL UNIVERSITY.'

University College, Gower Street, Feb. 11, 1892.

In an article on the 'Ideal University' in the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. Churton Collins refers to the "gaunt solitudes" and "deserted halls" of University College. The public will be able to judge if this is a correct description when I state from official sources that the numbers on the books of the College for the last five years has averaged 988 per annum. The number of undergraduates in the twenty-four colleges and halls of Oxford University, together with the non-resident students, is given in the Calendar for 1890 as 3,145.

It is instructive and amusing to note that Mr. Collins was himself a candidate for a chair in these "gaunt solitudes" three years ago.

W. RAMSAY.

THE RIVAL GARDENS.

63, Elm Park Gardens, S.W., Feb. 13, 1892.

THIS day's post has brought to me a circular in the Spanish language, dated February 6th, 1892, announcing that the Spanish Government, being aware of the hopeless dissension existing among the Oriental scholars of Europe, has withdrawn from its intention of holding an International Oriental Congress this year at Madrid, and that the committee of organization is dissolved.

It is to be hoped that the English committee will withdraw also, and allow a year or two to elapse with a view of cooling animosities and

removing prejudices. The world will then be spared the contemplation of the absurdity and scandal of a British Oriental Congress got up in 1891 by a Hungarian scholar, and another, bitterly hostile to the preceding, in 1892 presided over by a German scholar. It is a fact, of which I have personal knowledge, that one at least of the French scholars who joined the Congress of 1891 under the Hungarian scholar did so from motives of aversion to the German scholar proposed for 1892.

Are there no noblemen or scholars in Great Britain who will undertake to preside over a British Congress? Of the first class, the names of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and the Earl of Northbrook suggest themselves. Of the latter, Sir William Muir, of Edinburgh; Sir Monier Monier-Williams, of Oxford; Prof. Robertson Smith, of Cambridge; Sir Alfred Lyall, of the India Office; Mr. Stuart Poole, of the British Museum, would be acceptable, and represent the indigenous scholarship of this great country. Is Great Britain to be represented in a great international arena by exiles from foreign countries?

ROBERT CURT.

A NONCONFORMIST MS.

70, Great Western Road, Glasgow, Feb. 8, 1892.

IN September last I adventured a small sum in the speculative purchase, from a London book dealer, of a manuscript described in his catalogue as a diary apparently relating to church work at Walmsley. This anonymous MS. on arrival proved to be a small quarto bound in leather, and consisting of 172 closely written pages. A few minutes' examination sufficed to show that the purchase was somewhat of a prize; that it was autobiographical, covering the years from 1670 till 1693; that its narrative contained many stirring incidents in the career of an uncompromising Nonconformist preacher; that its general observations included criticisms on most of the public movements of the time; and that numerous allusions, local and personal, made reasonable the hope that the writer might be traced. Having once before tasted the pleasures of the chase in a successful pursuit after the identity of an unknown author, I turned to this one with some eagerness, noting whatever made for recognition. During the perusal I found myself more and more attracted (despite some initial lack of sympathy) by the revelation of a personality of unquestionable sincerity and force. It was clear I had to do with a singularly pious, kindly, zealous, and energetic man, who, full of self-questionings though he was, was yet intensely convinced of his mission to preach, and who would neither be bribed nor bullied out of his duty. Justice Nowell in 1674 brought him down out of his pulpit at Slade by a pistol held at him as he preached from a text in Hosea. Ten years later the "reviling language" and "severest threatenings" of Judge Jeffreys, addressed to him in court, equally failed of their purpose. Time and again he was haled before the assizes, and prayer-meetings of the brethren were held on his account. It was in vain—his courage rose with his trials. In spite of all, he declares (in a fine Civil War figure) his belief that "the lord is mustering his spiritual militia." His high attitude of faith, however, was not maintained without some personal temptation. "Satan," says he in another delightful military metaphor, "Satan storms mee at the old breach." He had many an hour "of crying to god like that of jonah out of the whale's belly." His references to his inner life nevertheless form no morbid introspection such as is sometimes found in clerical self communings. He takes a healthy view of things, modest in success, nor yet too much cast down when the course is far from smooth.

The personal aspect of the man does him all honour. His son's sinking under consumption is touchingly described. He carried him from

London to Chester by stage coach in six days, which he thought fast work. Thence to Warrington the journey was performed in a sedan chair. Further the patient could not be carried, and there he died—the father telling in unaffected language of his satisfaction “as to his eternal estate,” and specially dwelling on his son’s repentance for what seems to have been reckoned his most serious sin, viz., “his ignorant yielding to a fellow-pupil of his in going to a play.” Left a widower in 1675, not for the first time, he found the irksomeness of the “single estate,” but could not marry again without scandal to the church. His affection for his mother lights up many a page. There is no more human passage in the diary than that which chronicles her death in 1688-9:—

“Upon the 1 Sabbath in the 12 month in the evening my dear mother departed, near the termination of the 92nd year of her age. Shee had great experience of the grace of god whilst shee was young and had much exercise of her grace all along. Shee had a tedious time towards her later end as to her body; but a comfortable time, in the close, as to her spirit. Shee was interred at Altham in my first wife’s grave according to her desire.”

Noteworthy are his allusions to August 24th, 1662, the day of “our wound” or of our “heavy blow,” and its anniversary rarely fails to evoke a sigh. This was the date on which the Act of Uniformity was put in force and so many clergymen were deprived. He rode on a wide circuit of preaching, chiefly throughout Lancashire and Yorkshire, in perils oft, sometimes charged, to his great indignation, with being a Popish recusant, but oftener accused under the Conventicle Acts. In the troubles of 1685—“the publike occasion of Monmouth and Argyle”—his horses were seized. His pages reflect the growing popular distrust of James II.—“him that hath gott the power into his hand”—yet at first he expresses a very hesitating satisfaction “concerning the P. of O. his expedition into England.” When in Cambridge in 1686 he says:—

“Wee found some good effects of bad times in the more strict disciplin of the governours there and the more sober conversation of the schollars.”

His farewell note may be quoted:—

“Thus through the good hand of god upon mee the 44th year of my ministry in this country and the 64th year of mine age is finished This 16th of the 7th m. 1693.”

It were vain to hope to condense into a column the many episodes, personal and public, which the MS. describes. Sometimes they are very quaint. The devil appears in person only once, and that in a dream, filling pipe after pipe of tobacco for one inveterate smoker, who, waking, turned over a new leaf and smoked no more. A death’s head, however, shrewdly suspected to have been the devil disguised, gruesomely turned up and spoke to a courtier at a masquerade in the Court of Charles II. The natural result followed—“accordingly the man dyed within a month.” There are endless instances of “judgments” and “providences.” The way people came to an untimely end when they went nutting on Sundays, “jangled away the Sabbath,” or were otherwise not exemplary, is truly marvellous, reaching an unquotable climax in the case of certain profane persons who wanted to abuse the works of some Dissenting divines, “they intending to take physick.” The contemporary note is strong.

The facts which gradually clustered round my hero as I perused his record aroused a warm admiration for the man, and intensified my wish to master his secret. At length he revealed himself in a reference to “my son Timothy” as minister at Sheffield. A glance at Calamy (Baxter’s ‘Life,’ 1727, iii. 557) showed who was Timothy’s father, and established by that and many other coincidences the clear identity of the writer of my MS. as Thomas Jollie, a Lancashire divine, who, born in 1629, and ejected from Altham in 1662, died in the best odour of Nonconforming sanctity in 1702. By the kind-

ness of Mr. Sidney Lee (to whom I communicated my discovery for his ‘Dictionary’) I am enabled to say that my manuscript is a portion of Jollie’s lost ‘Church Book.’ It is, perhaps, not saying too much to add that the recovered volume (which is marked on the fly-leaf “2. v.” a decisive indication of the former existence of vol. i.) will enhance its writer’s reputation, and may even give him a foremost place amongst the annalists of Dissent. GEO. NEILSON.

THE REYNELLS.

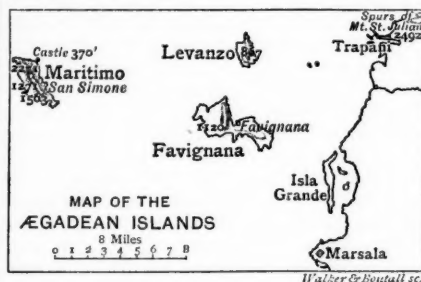
MR. J. POWER HICKS writes:—

“Your interesting notice of Mr. Charles W. Reynell omits to record that he and his younger brother, William Henry Reynell, were among the group of young men who, about 1823 and later, used to meet at Bentham’s to practise in the gymnasium erected in Bentham’s coach-house. Mr. Richard Doane, then Bentham’s amanuensis, was, I believe, the means of introducing the Reynells to this circle. Voelker, the teacher of gymnastics, who was patronized by Bentham, set up a private class, meeting at first at South Bank, later in a regular gymnasium at 1, Union Place, New Road. Among the thirteen who formed Voelker’s first class were the two Reynells, Mr. Doane, John Neal (author of ‘Brother Jonathan’), and Henry Southern, of the *Retrospective and Westminster* reviews, and to this or a later class belonged my father, John Hicks, who was on terms of intimacy with William H. Reynell till the death of the latter in 1838, and with Charles W. Reynell till his own in 1859. The gymnasts were joined later on by the celebrated John Austin, who was somewhat older than the rest, and was at first rather condescending in his attitude towards the exercises, but soon took an eager interest in them on discovering the development of his muscles. Mrs. Austin, whom Mr. Reynell often saw at Bentham’s, also, he said, practised callisthenics. Mr. Reynell very lately told me he thought the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P., and himself must be the last survivors of the Benthamite gymnasts, but that Mr. Villiers was not in Voelker’s first class. In the print after Cruikshank, showing Voelker’s gymnasium in the New Road, in Hone’s ‘Every-Day Book,’ vol. i. p. 1322, the figure leaping the ditch was identified by Mr. C. W. Reynell with his brother William.”

THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE ODYSSEY.

RETURNING to my letter of January 30th last, I would add that I suppose lines 625-635 of the catalogue given in the second book of the *Iliad* to have been known to the writer of the *Odyssey*, though it does not necessarily follow that they were then included in the *Iliad*. Here Dulichium is mentioned as chief island of the Echinades group; while of the Ionian islands proper, whose inhabitants are called Cephallenians, Ithaca is mentioned first, then Neritus (now the quasi-island of Sta. Maura), the two small islands Crocylea and Ægilips, Zacynthus, and Samos.

In the *Odyssey* we find the Ionian islands reduced to four, and to include Dulichium, which does not properly belong to them. I explain this by supposing the writer’s mind to have been dominated by the four Ægean islands shown in the plan here given.



Dulichium was introduced because its name suited the long, narrow, low-lying Isola Grande, and, from the catalogue above referred to, it did not seem to be far away from Ithaca, so it might be used. Neritus, or Leucas, was stowed away inside Ithaca, and the two small islands were dropped out. The writer did not probably

know whether Dulichium was large or small, but neither would the audience; and the island was mentioned prominently in the catalogue, so it would be safe to treat it as though it were large. No doubt the Isola Grande, in the days when the *Odyssey* was being written, would be far the most important of the Ægean group so far as Trapani was concerned, both in respect of accessibility and population—Favignana being, I gather, somewhat to the disgust of the writer, uninhabited. The supposition, then, that the *Odyssey* comes from Trapani explains both how Dulichium comes to be introduced at all, and how it should be supposed to have sent fifty-two suitors as against twenty-four from Samos, twenty from Zacynthus, and twelve from Ithaca (Od. xvi. 247, &c.).

The island now called Maritimo was chosen for Ithaca; it would lie, from Trapani, *χθαμαλή* (ix. 25), “on the horizon,” and “furthest out in the sea towards the west,” while the other islands are “some way off it” (*ἀνευθε*, ix. 26) “to the east.” It may well be called *εὐδείλος* (ix. 21), and its mountain *ἀριπτερές* (ix. 22). The description of Od. ix. 21, &c., is therefore perfect, if the Ægean islands are being drawn under the names of the Ionian; but no ingenuity can torture it into correspondence with the Ionian islands themselves, as shown in the accompanying plan.



True, there is a strait between Ithaca and Samos, as described iv. 671, xv. 29; but Tele-machus would not pass through it in going to Pylos, and it is made to contain an island Asteris (iv. 846), which is suspiciously well adapted for a dramatic situation, and which has never yet been found. I regard it, therefore, as a pure invention to heighten the danger which a prominent character would have to incur, but this would only be possible if the writer’s audience lived far enough away from the actual Ionian islands to know little and care less about topographical accuracy. It may be inferred, therefore, that they did so live; and that the considerable distance thus required lay to the west and not the east of Ithaca may be inferred from vii. 320, where Alcinous is made to assume that Ithaca was hardly likely to be so far off as Eubœa. Alcinous would not, I think, have been made to assume this unless the writer had known that it was the case. Hence (Ithaca and Eubœa being fixed points) the *Odyssey* must have come from a place a good way to the west of Ithaca. Coupling the facts above insisted on with the close correspondence between Scheria and Trapani, established in my letter of January 30th, I do not think there can be a doubt that the place from which the *Odyssey* came is Trapani. It should be noted, further, that in xxiv. 307 Ulysses actually places Scheria

in Sicily, by saying that he had just come from Sicily.

I have not space here to dwell on the absence of anything like local colour whenever any place in Greece is mentioned—notably in the drive from Phære to Sparta, iii. 495, and *vice versa*, xv. 181, by a road which, considering that it must have gone over the Taygetus range, is not likely to have ever existed. I would, however, point out that the writer of the *Odyssey*, though dominated from books i. to xix. by the *Ægean* islands (especially by the *Isola Grande*) and *Trapani*, has introduced another place as that from which the town of *Ithaca* was drawn, while making the islands and other natural features near *Trapani* do double, and sometimes, perhaps, treble duty. Thus *Ulysses* is made to wake up in *Ithaca* at a place where there are "harbours" and "long straight roads" (xiii. 195). The physical geography of *Ithaca* precludes this. Surely we have here *Trapani* over again, the long straight roads being those to *Segesta* and to *Lilybæum*, along which last *Nausicaa* went with her wash of clothes. The mountain hard by, where *Eumeus* had his *alp*, is strongly suggestive of *Mount St. Julian*; and as matters have turned out it would seem as though *Fazelli*, *Stolberg*, and *Col. Mure* were right in holding the island which was "not very near nor yet very far" (ix. 117) from the *Cyclops' cave* to be the one now called *Favignana*. In this case *Favignana* is made to do double duty, while the cave which *Stolberg* tells us he saw on *Mount St. Julian* may be doing even treble duty as *Calypso's cave*, the *Cyclops' cave*, and the one in which *Ulysses* hid the presents the *Phæacians* had made him.

Lastly, the town of *Ithaca* as described in the *Odyssey* is certainly not *Trapani*. The *Ἐρμῆος Λόφος* (xvi. 471), the fountain (xvii. 205), and the ferry near *Ulysses' castle* (xx. 187) suggest drawing from life, but cannot be taken either from the real *Ithaca* or from *Trapani*, for there is no river in either place. I gather, however, that the writer of the *Odyssey* had during early youth been absent for some time from *Trapani*, for the feeling ascribed to *Ulysses* on his waking up in *Ithaca*, and finding everything look quite different, recalls an experience familiar to us all, but only strong in youth, when a person has grown considerably during the interval of absence. If so the town of *Ithaca* may have been drawn from the place of this temporary sojourn.

SAMUEL BUTLER.

A PROPOSED ASSOCIATION OF BIBLIOPHILES.

Broomhill, Tunbridge Wells, Feb. 12, 1892.

I HAVE no doubt that the want which I feel in regard to valuable books containing plates is by no means confined to myself. At the present moment, if bibliomaniacs be excepted, the true value of a "collected" book consists in one or the other of the following points: (1) in the plates being proofs or early impressions, (2) the original form in which the book was issued, and (3) the binding. In the majority of cases books are collected for first impressions of plates. It is well known to every collector that if the plates are separated from the book, for framing or any other purpose, the value of the book and of the plates is destroyed; there being, at present, no means of ascertaining for certain whether the impressions were early ones or not, except by the appearance of the plates themselves; and the greatest experts are unable to decide the question when no special marks exist, save in cases where the plates or blocks from which the impressions were taken have been much worn. It may also be pointed out that there is no definite way of being assured that a book is "correct." The most experienced persons are often deceived.

The suggestion I would make is that a *Bibliophile Association* be formed, and that its duties be twofold: (1) to ascertain the genuineness of any book that may be sent in for verification;

and (2) to stamp every plate, when plates exist, also one of the panels on the back of the binding, with a cut stamp similar in character to that used by the *Printsellers' Association*. Of course, in all cases where the book cannot be guaranteed it will be returned unstamped to the owner; but I would suggest that for every book sent in for identification a fee of, say, half-a-crown be charged; and if found correct and stamped accordingly, 5 per cent. of its market value be paid in addition.

A society carrying out such a system would have the following advantages: (1) it would be more than self-paying; (2) a vast number of frauds now committed would become impossible; (3) the value of genuine books would be enhanced; (4) a book would be earmarked for posterity, and therefore gain an interest from a historical point of view; and (5) the plates could be removed from a book for framing without destroying their value—an inestimable advantage in all instances where the book itself was not in a prime condition or had been much cut down, since a mount put over the plate would not show any defect under this head.

I can conceive of nothing more satisfactory to a collector of books than to be sure that those he possesses are genuine, while those persons who do not care for book collecting and have a love for engravings and etchings may feel that, by cutting up second and third rate books (so far as regards their condition, but containing early impressions of plates), they may frame the plates without destroying their value, as well as bearing upon them the stamp of their genuineness.

It may in these days be thought difficult to discover a need for any new society, but I trust that I have made out a case for the formation of a *Bibliophile Association*.

DAVID SALOMONS.

Literary Gossip.

MR. FROUDE is going to republish from the *Quarterly*, *Longman's Magazine*, and other sources, his recent contributions. The title will be 'The Spanish Story of the Armada, and other Essays, Historical and Descriptive.' The essays are: 'The Spanish Story of the Armada,' 'Antonio Perez: an Unsolved Historical Riddle,' 'Saint Teresa,' 'The Templars,' 'The Norway Fjords,' 'Norway Once More.' The publishers are Messrs. Longman, who will also shortly publish a new volume by Sir Edwin Arnold, entitled 'Potiphar's Wife, and other Poems.'

A LITERARY incident is attached to the interesting career of the veteran Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Provo Wallis, who died last week at the age of 101. It may be remembered that he shared in the battle of the Shannon with the Chesapeake in 1813, before Waterloo and before the birth of many who are now old men. Having heard a few years ago that the U.S. Navy Department was preparing a history of the war, he applied to a friend to put him in communication with the authors. He offered them any information in his possession. In due time he received a most courteous reply and the proofs of the portion relating to the affair of the Shannon and the Chesapeake, and a message requesting the favour of any correction. To this Wallis's reply was that he had no alteration to suggest, for had he sought some one to write an account, he could not have wished one more independent and impartial.

HOWEVER, he had long before experienced the chivalrous courtesy of Americans. On

his promotion he received the command of a ship at his native station of Halifax in Nova Scotia. On opening his sealed orders at sea he was somewhat disturbed to find that his instructions were to visit the New England ports. He made up his mind, and on going to Boston went straight into the harbour, as near as he could. He soon saw that the ship was attracting much notice, and numerous boats put off. During the time he stayed there he and his crew were the object of constant attentions. In the usual course many desertions would have occurred, but not one sailor left him. After a dinner given by the Mayor of Boston, the Governor of Massachusetts, pulling down a chart in the library, pointed to a spot in Boston Bay, and said, "It was here, Capt. Wallis, the fight took place, was it not?" Wallis, embarrassed, showed another place, and said, "It was here, sir!" In 1846 he again visited Boston, when a reception of an enthusiastic and more public character was accorded to him. Wallis was one of the diplomatic admirals, a man of wide knowledge, sound judgment, and ready resource, and afforded many materials for a biography. He was the possessor of the papers of Sir Robert Wilson through marriage with his daughter, and took much interest in the career of that remarkable man. A reflection which may suggest itself to the writer or student of history is, How much of what is commonly called time is essential for the transaction of an event? In that sharp and bloody fight Wallis was in command but a few minutes, but those minutes counted as a life.

A MEMOIR of the admiral, by Dr. J. G. Brighton, will be published by Messrs. Hutchinson & Co. Dr. Brighton, who has been engaged on this work for some time, is the biographer of the captain of the Shannon, Sir Philip Broke, and is an old friend of Sir Provo's. It was to him that the admiral a few months ago wrote what will probably be found to be his last letter, a facsimile of which will find a place in Dr. Brighton's work, which will also include selections from the admiral's correspondence, his own accounts of his engagements, and Dr. Brighton's recollections of the admiral during his retirement. The book will contain numerous illustrations, charts marked by the admiral, and his portraits at different periods of his life, including one at the age of a hundred.

THE new volume of poems by the late Earl of Lytton, which may be expected in March, is called 'Marah.' The volume, in addition to a collection of poems by Lord Lytton hitherto unpublished, will include the one upon which he was engaged at the time of his death. Messrs. Longman are the publishers.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. have in the press, and will shortly issue, a work by Mr. Charles Booth, entitled 'A Picture of Pauperism, with some Remarks on the Endowment of Old Age,' an addition to the literature of a subject at present attracting much attention.

THE March number of the *English Illustrated Magazine* will contain portraits of the Duke of Clarence and of Mr. Spurgeon. Illustrated articles on athletic sports at Oxford and Cambridge, on the Queen's

Riviera residence, and on the Royal Mews will be among the contents of the number.

An article giving a description of the garden of Academe as it now is, and of the country surrounding it, will appear in *Good Words* for March, by the author of 'John Westcott.' Mr. Walter Crane will illustrate the article with two drawings sketched whilst travelling in Greece with the author.

A HITHERTO unpublished ballad, entitled 'A Hard Bargain,' by Sir Alfred Lyall, will appear in the March number of the *Indian Magazine and Review*, the organ of the National Indian Association.

THE British Museum acquired in 1886 the MS. of Omārah's 'History of Yemen,' a work of which it was long feared that no copy was at the present day in existence. Omārah's 'History' extends over a period of about three hundred and fifty years. It commences with the foundation of the city and principality of Zabid in the ninth century, and extends down to the eve of the conquest by the Ayyūbites in the twelfth. Mr. Henry C. Kay, a member of the Council of the Royal Asiatic Society, has prepared the MS. for publication, together with an English translation, notes, and indices. The volume will also contain, besides other similar matter, an account and genealogical list of the Imāms of Yemen, down to the thirteenth century, derived from the Zeydite MSS. recently added to the British Museum library. The last sheets of the book are in the hands of the printers, and it will be shortly issued by Mr. Edward Arnold.

MR. WILLIAM GEORGE BLACK will shortly publish, through Messrs. Wm. Green & Sons of Edinburgh, a work on the 'Parochial Law of Scotland other than Ecclesiastical,' a companion work to his 'Ecclesiastical Parochial Law of Scotland,' of which a second edition was published last summer. The two works will render readily accessible the whole law relating to Scottish parishes. Mr. Black has already dealt with the counties in his 'Law relating to Scottish County Councils,' published by Messrs. Bell & Bradfute, of Edinburgh, in 1889.

MR. JOHN PAIGE, the head of the firm of Moffatt & Paige, has been one of the many victims of influenza, of which he died on the 6th of February, his fifty-fourth birthday. He was born at Plympton, in South Devonshire, and educated in Jersey. For many years he was a schoolmaster in various parts of England, but in 1872 he joined the firm which bears his name, and of which at his death he was the sole partner. The publications with which he identified himself more particularly were school-books, and he himself was the author of several of them. The business is being carried on by his eldest son, Mr. John Coope Paige, who has been for the last four years manager. The decease of Mr. Algar, the advertisement agent, has also to be recorded.

THE political articles by "The Stranger in the House," which were begun last summer in *Macmillan's Magazine*, will be continued in the forthcoming number and throughout the present session. The same number will also contain an article, by Mr. Freeman, on 'The Constitution of Finland'; one on 'The Hours of Labour,' by the

Rev. Harry Jones; and one on 'Patrick Henry,' by Mr. A. G. Bradley.

PROF. RYLE, who holds the Hulsean Chair of Divinity at Cambridge, is about to publish through Messrs. Macmillan an 'Essay on the Gradual Growth and Formation of the Hebrew Canon of Scripture.' Though full account is taken of the results of modern criticism, details of authorship, date, and structure are only touched upon so far as they help to throw light upon the admission of books or groups of books into the Canon of the Old Testament.

THE huge mass of Bentham MSS., which has lain for many years at University College, is now at last about to be worked through. Mr. J. Power Hicks, a life governor of the College, has placed 100l. at the disposal of the Council for the purpose. The task has been entrusted to Mr. Thomas Whittaker, formerly of Exeter College, Oxford, and known of late years by his work in *Mind*.

A new tale entitled 'His Great Self,' by the well-known American author Marion Harland, will be shortly published by Messrs. Frederick Warne & Co. in their series of one-volume copyright novels.

THE Institute of Journalists propose to raise for their orphan fund the capital sum of 20,000l. at once, the income on which, together with annual subscriptions of 5s. and upwards, will form the funds for administration, commencing in 1892. In addition to the 1,000l. from Sir A. Borthwick and the 500l. from Mr. Willox, the donations received already vary from 5l. 5s. to 100l., and annual subscriptions of from one to twenty guineas are promised.

MESSRS. HUTCHINSON will shortly issue a large volume on 'The Birds of Wordsworth,' poetically, mythologically, and comparatively examined by Mr. W. H. Wintringham.

THE next number of the *Albemarle Review* will contain an article entitled 'Manipur before the Revolution,' by Mrs. Grimwood.

THE Governors of Sherborne were expected to choose a Rugby master, and they have done so; but there is no doubt that Mr. Westcott has a difficult task before him. Mr. Young would very possibly have revived, in course of time, the prosperity of the school had the Governors continued to support him as they had done; but by calling on him to resign they greatly increased the difficulty of restoring the reputation of Sherborne, and Mr. Westcott may well be proud if he succeeds under such disadvantageous circumstances.

MR. FISHER UNWIN will publish immediately a little work by Prof. Karl Pearson, entitled 'The New University for London.'

THE Rev. G. Holden Pike is writing a biography of Mr. Spurgeon, which will be shortly published by Messrs. Cassell & Co. as a volume of their "World's Workers" series.

THE death is announced of M. Alfred Maury, of the Institut, a fertile and laborious writer on archæological subjects and the history of religion, and Director-General of the Archives. He was also the secretary of the Paris Society of Geography, and a considerable contributor to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

THE fourth and last volume of the posthumous military works of Field-Marshal Moltke, issued under the direction of the Grosse Generalstab, is expected to be published in March. The volume will contain, besides the author's 'Aufsätze über verschiedene militärische Gegenstände,' a full sketch of his life.

THE first volume of Prof. Cino Chiarini's translation into Italian of Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales' will shortly be ready for publication. It will contain 'The Clerk of Oxenford's Tale' (issued in pamphlet form in the February of last year), 'The Pardoner's Tale,' 'The Knight's Tale,' and 'The Rime of Sir Thopas.' The translation will be accompanied by notes, and will contain essays on the origins of each tale.

THE Directors of the American Oriental Society have arranged to hold a Congress of Orientalists at Philadelphia in April, 1893. Being altogether apart from the established international series of such congresses, this session will not be distinguished by any number, and it is hoped by the Directors of the Oriental Society that it may thus form a common meeting ground for Orientalists of both sections.

THE poet and novelist K. F. Gisbert von Vincke, born in 1813 (not 1806, as stated by some German papers) in Westphalia, died on the 6th inst. Vincke wrote a number of poems, plays, and novels, and besides adapting several of Shakspeare's plays for the German stage, he translated Calderon's 'La vida es sueño,' &c. His most meritorious work is, perhaps, his collection of 'Sagen und Bilder aus Westfalen.'

WERNER'S 'Die Kreuzer Brüder' will shortly be published by Messrs. Bell in a translation by Mrs. Lewis, whose version of the same author's 'Templars in Cyprus,' of which this is a sequel, has been for some time included in "Bohn's Standard Library."

THE Ordinances of the Scottish Universities' Commissioners, as revised, make considerable concessions to the remonstrances addressed to the Commissioners regarding their first draft. Greater powers are awarded to the University Court. There is now to be a higher and lower standard in Greek, Latin, and mathematics. Three groups have been added to the Honours degree in arts: Semitic languages, Indian languages, and modern (European) languages. In medicine the value of practical teaching is recognized. In degrees in science a strong distinction is drawn between pure and applied science.

SCIENCE

BRITISH MUSEUM CATALOGUES.

Catalogue of the Fossil Fishes in the British Museum. Parts I. and II. By Arthur Smith Woodward, F.G.S.

Catalogue of the Fossil Cephalopoda in the British Museum. Parts I. and II. By Arthur H. Foord, F.G.S.

Systematic List of the Frederick E. Edwards Collection of British Oligocene and Eocene Mollusca in the British Museum. By Richard Bullen Newton, F.G.S. (All printed by Order of the Trustees.)

THE rich collection of fossil fishes in the British Museum, including an unrivalled series of type-specimens, represents the gradual growth of

more than a century. Although the late Mr. William Davies, during his long connexion with the geological department of the Museum, greatly interested himself in the development of this collection, he never undertook the preparation of a systematic inventory. Hence the collection, notwithstanding its magnitude and value, remained uncatalogued until the work was taken in hand a few years ago by Mr. Smith Woodward. Working with remarkable zeal and ability, he has succeeded in producing, in a comparatively short time, two noble volumes, characterized by exceptional solidity and worth.

The classification of fossil fishes is beset with so many difficulties, the synonymy is so complicated, and in many cases the relations of the fossils are so extremely obscure, that the subject is one demanding very extensive research. Mr. Woodward has not only ransacked with diligence the literature of the subject, but has visited the principal continental and American museums with the view of correctly interpreting the nature of the relics committed to his care.

As the result of such extensive and intelligent research, the work which he has produced is elevated far above the level of an ordinary catalogue, and forms, in fact, a most valuable contribution to our knowledge of fossil ichthyology. So far from being a mere inventory, it is descriptive, historical, and critical; while in some parts it is made the medium for the expression of original views on the structure and affinities of fossil fishes. The first volume deals with the Elasmobranchii, while the second is devoted to the Acanthodii (which are also elasmobranchs) and to the Holocephali, Ostracodermi, Dipnoi, and certain Teleostomi. The two volumes contain, in addition to numerous woodcuts, a series of thirty-three beautifully executed lithographic plates.

For several years before his recent removal to Dublin, Mr. A. H. Foord had devoted himself with unremitting industry to the study of the fossil cephalopods in the great national collection in Cromwell Road. So extensive is this collection that the two volumes of the catalogue which he has prepared include only the Nautiloidea. It is intended that other volumes shall follow; but the work, even in its present state, is a valuable record, representing much patient and painstaking labour. Questions of classification, synonymy, and nomenclature are critically discussed, while the latest results of zoological and paleontological work receive due attention. Mr. Foord's practised pencil has been of great service in delineating such forms as deserved illustration.

In some cases species hitherto unnamed have received appropriate designations. Thus the orthoceras of the "pagoda stones," well known to collectors of Chinese curiosities, is described by Mr. Foord under the name of *Orthoceras chinense*. It is a common belief in China that these objects are found underground where a pagoda has cast its sacred shadow upon the surface; and in truth a section of the fossil, as it lies in its matrix, is sufficiently suggestive of the tapering structure, divided story upon story by the transverse septa. Not the least interesting part of Mr. Foord's catalogue is that in which he describes and figures the calcified beaks or mandibles of fossil nautiloids, generally known under the name of Rhyncholites.

It is well known to geologists that Mr. Frederick Erasmus Edwards, one of the members of the old "London Clay Club," formed a valuable collection of mollusca from the Oligocene and Eocene strata of the London and Hampshire basins, and that this collection was acquired some years ago by the British Museum. Mr. R. Bullen Newton has prepared an admirable catalogue of this vast assemblage of fossils, which includes upwards of 39,000 specimens, and has greatly enhanced the value of his work by adding references to the type-specimens from similar geological horizons contained in the Dixon, Wetherell, Bowerbank, Sowerby,

and other classical collections in the British Museum.

To the subject of nomenclature Mr. Newton has paid special attention, and is led to introduce certain changes which, in accordance with the well-recognized law of priority, can hardly be resisted. It appears, for instance, that the conchologist is to lose the familiar generic name of *Cyprina*, since Linnæus had previously adopted it for a genus of fishes, while Schumacher had described under the name of *Arctica* practically the same type as Lamarck's *Cyprina*. But if the type-genus of the *Cyprinidae* thus changes its name the family-name must also go, and hence Mr. Newton proposes to name the family *Arctiidae*. If the conservative naturalist is disposed to shake his head at these innovations, he has at least the consolation to find that in this catalogue the familiar *Lamelibranchiata* is not displaced by *Pelecypoda*!

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

It is with great regret we announce the death of Col. JAMES Augustus Grant, which took place at Nairn on the 10th inst. Col. Grant was born on April 11, 1827, at Nairn. The son of a Presbyterian minister, he was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, and received a commission in the 8th Native Bengal Infantry in 1846. He was present at the two sieges of Multan in 1848 and at the battle of Gujrat in 1849, served with distinction during the Indian Mutiny, and was attached to Lord Napier's staff during the Abyssinian campaign in 1868. Col. Grant became more widely known as the companion of Capt. Speke during an expedition across Eastern Africa, which decisively settled the question of the source of the Nile, and of which he gave an account in 'A Walk across Africa.' Col. Grant was one of the kindest and most unassuming of men, and leaves behind him many sincere friends.

Dr. Wilhelm Johann Junker, one of the most successful and painstaking of our younger African explorers, is reported to have died at St. Petersburg on the 16th inst. Dr. Junker was born at Moscow on April 6th, 1840, spent his boyhood at Göttingen, and subsequently studied medicine at Göttingen, Berlin, and Prague. He first visited Africa (Tunis) in 1874. After a short stay in Egypt he set out upon his first great African exploration in 1876, from which he returned in 1878. After a short visit to Europe he started once more in 1879, thoroughly explored the country of the Niam Niam, advanced beyond the Welle to the Nepoko, and, finding the northerly route down the Nile closed against him owing to the rebellion of the Mahdi, he turned his face southward, and reached Zanzibar on December 11th, 1887. It is to Junker and Schweinfurth that we are mainly indebted for our knowledge of the vast regions lying to the west of the Upper Nile; and although neither of these explorers made astronomical observations, their itinerary surveys were carried on with exceptional care, and furnished materials for excellent maps. The scientific results of Dr. Junker's travels were published as a supplement to *Petermann's Mittheilungen*, whilst a popular narrative of his travels is still in course of publication.

The inaugural address delivered on Thursday night by the President of the Royal Historical Society, Sir M. E. Grant Duff, appeals strongly for a more systematic study of History and of her "twin sister" Geography in our public schools and universities. In connexion with this important question it will be remembered that the society inaugurated a conference of teachers of history in 1887 under the presidency of the present Bishop of Peterborough.

Messrs. Philip & Son are about to issue in volume form the series of papers by Admiral Sir John Colomb, Prof. E. A. Freeman, Mr. G. G. Chisholm, Prof. Shield Nicholson, Mr. Maurice

H. Hervey, and Lord Thring, which have appeared in the Scottish Geographical Society's *Magazine*. The title will be 'Britannic Confederation.' The volume will be illustrated by diagrams, and a large-scale map of the British Empire, coloured to show its official and commercial relations. Mr. A. Silva White has edited the series, and will contribute an introduction.

The Earl of Rosebery has written a preface to the new reader for elementary schools, entitled 'Round the Empire,' which Mr. G. R. Parkin, lecturer to the Imperial Federation League, has prepared.

MR. H. WALTER BATES.

AMONG the last victims of the illness that has cast so much gloom over the present winter has been Henry Walter Bates, F.R.S., F.L.S., F.Z.S., author of 'The Naturalist on the Amazons,' and for twenty-seven years assistant secretary of the Royal Geographical Society and editor of its *Proceedings*.

Mr. Bates was born, the son of a manufacturer, in Leicester in 1825, and would naturally have followed a business career. But as a youth he showed a strong taste for natural knowledge, and studied in several of its branches, particularly botany and geology. Although entomology became subsequently his special pursuit, he through life retained a keen interest in the problems of the kindred studies.

Through his love of science Bates had become a friend and frequent correspondent of Mr. A. R. Wallace, with whom he had frequently discussed what might be done "towards solving the problem of the origin of species," as Mr. Wallace then expressed the object of their research. In the month of April, 1847, Bates, just twenty-two years of age, left England in company with Mr. Wallace for South America. He remained eleven years in the region of the Amazons, seven years longer than his companion. The last two years were spent in wild country 1,400 to 1,800 miles from the sea coast. During this long sojourn in the tropics the indefatigable collector obtained over 14,700 species, of which no less than 8,000 were new to science.

The result of these eleven years' wanderings and of four years' subsequent labour at home was his well-known work, published at the instigation of Mr. Darwin—one of the few books of travel the success of which has not been the affair of a season, but of a generation. 'The Naturalist on the Amazons' has taken its place among our classical works of travel by the side of the volumes of Darwin, Wallace, and Hooker. It has done so equally by virtue of Bates's powers of picturesque description, of close observation, and of acute and ingenious reasoning. The style and arrangement have the easy simplicity, the self-confidence that does not evade detail, when occasion calls for it, that mark a first-rate writer, observer, and reasoner—a man devoid of pretence of any sort, who is content to be taken for what he is, and who attracts, therefore, the general reader as well as the scientific master. It would be impertinent to attempt to summarize or to praise further a book on which Mr. Darwin has stamped the verdict of the highest scientific criticism, and to which the public have on many succeeding editions added their *imprimatur*.

The most important of several separate scientific papers published by Bates was that too modestly entitled 'Contributions to an Insect Fauna of the Amazons Valley' (Linn. Soc. *Trans.*, xxiii., 1862), of which Darwin wrote: "It is one of the most remarkable and most admirable papers I ever read in my life. The mimetic cases are truly marvellous, and you connect excellently a host of analogous facts.....It is too good to be appreciated by the mob of naturalists without souls; but, rely on it, it will have lasting value, and I cordially congratulate you on your last great work." This paper, in fact, established the principle of the mimetic resemblances among insects.

From his long sojourn in the tropics and among the deltas of equatorial rivers Bates came home with an injured constitution. His frame remained enduring, but the elasticity had been taken out of it. His health was more or less dependent on his own precautions, and his wander-years seemed to come to a natural close. Happily the reputation his youthful labours had won for him as a traveller and a scientific naturalist led to his instalment in 1864 in a situation the most suitable and congenial he could possibly have desired, as assistant secretary of the Royal Geographical Society. In this post for the last twenty-seven years he has exercised an influence, none the less effectual that he always carefully avoided any action that might make it or himself conspicuous, over the progress in our country of geographical science. He had the satisfaction, while other sciences have more and more specialized themselves, of seeing Geography throwing aside the restrictions that bound her to mere records of discovery and surveying, and taking her true place as a link between the other natural sciences, viewing them all from her own separate standpoint, and bringing out the points of connexion between them from a special and novel aspect.

Some years ago the Council of the Society, convinced by experience that the maintenance of a geographical periodical worthy of our country was a venture beyond the powers of private enterprise, converted their publication into a monthly magazine, of which Bates was appointed the editor. In this capacity he was brought into constant relation with all the most distinguished travellers, English and foreign, who visited our capital. His judgment was acute both in men and manners, as well as in the matters submitted to him. All forms of vanity and self-importance were alien and distasteful to his nature. But he used his critical powers mainly to help those he came across. He made it his business to find out what was valuable in the work of each, and to give it prominence. He was as assiduous and patient in editing a cumbrous and obscure paper as in preparing a presidential address. In neither would he claim any personal credit. But while he cared little or nothing for common fame or notoriety, he set a high value on the friendship and esteem of the few fellow workers who could appreciate his scientific work, and he enjoyed the social relations with which he had surrounded himself, and which he extended at the annual meetings of the British Association. His opinion was not quickly formed, but weighty; and when once satisfied that any work was desirable, and lay within the Society's scope and finances, he gave his whole heart and energy to it.

His loss will be felt in many directions by the Council and fellows, and more particularly by his brother officers, with whom he had always the most cordial relations. He was beloved by his family, dear to many friends, and known and respected by the great English reading public. There are few regions, few outposts of civilization, where the news that Bates is gone to the undiscovered country will not sadden the hearts of some who had looked forward, as one of the pleasures of their return "home," to his never-failing interest and warm sympathy with all who furthered his favourite studies and served the Society to which he was so devoted.

PROF. STERRY HUNT, LL.D., F.R.S.

News of the recent death of Dr. Thomas Sterry Hunt will be received with regret by a large circle of geologists as well as chemists. Born at Norwich, in Connecticut, on September 5th, 1826, he began his scientific career at the age of twenty, as assistant to Prof. Silliman in the chemical laboratory at Yale College. Two years later he was appointed chemist and mineralogist to the Geological Survey of Canada, and it was in this capacity that some of the best work of his life was accomplished. Dr. Hunt was a prolific

contributor of original matter to the annual reports issued under Sir W. Logan; and Prof. Harrington in his 'Life' of Logan points out that much of the famous report of 1863, on 'The Geology of Canada,' was from Dr. Hunt's pen. In 1872 he was appointed to a chair in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Among Prof. Hunt's numerous writings probably the best known are his 'Chemical and Geological Essays' (1875) and his 'Mineral Physiology and Physiography' (1886). His latest work was one on 'Systematic Mineralogy.' He became involved in much controversial writing. In the famous Cambro-Silurian dispute he took keen interest, and wrote strongly in favour of Sedgwick's views. He also threw himself into the discussion of the related "Taconic question." Dr. Hunt was a voluminous contributor to the *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Canada*—a society of which he was at one time President. As far back as 1859 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1881 he received the degree of LL.D. from Cambridge. Dr. Hunt was a fluent speaker of French, and occasionally contributed papers to the French Academy of Sciences; he was an officer of the Legion of Honour, and of the Italian order of SS. Mauritius and Lazarus. He died in New York, after an attack of influenza, on February 12th.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Feb. 11.—Dr. J. Evans, Treas. and V.P., in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'Note on the Spectrum of Nova Auriga,' by Prof. Norman Lockyer, 'Contributions to the Physiology and Pathology of the Mammalian Heart,' by Prof. C. S. Roy and Mr. J. G. Adams, and 'The Role played by Sugar in the Animal Economy: Preliminary Note on the Behaviour of Sugar in Blood,' by Dr. V. Harley.

ASTRONOMICAL.—Feb. 12.—*Annual Meeting*.—General Tennant, President, in the chair.—Messrs. B. Bennett, C. Bright, C. Burchhalter, A. H. Molesworth, and C. D. Webb were elected Fellows.—The annual report of the Council contains, amongst the notices of deceased Fellows, lives of Sir G. B. Airy, Prof. Schönfeld, Mr. Pogson, and Dr. Brünnow. The past year has been the richest on record as regards the discovery of minor planets, twenty-one having been added to the list, compared with seventeen in 1875 and twenty in 1879. The total number of small planetary bodies circulating between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter which have now been discovered is 323. Five comets have been observed during the year, including the reappearance of Wolf's, Encke's, and Temple-Swift's comets.—The President read his address on presenting the Gold Medal of the Society to Prof. G. H. Darwin for his work 'On Tides, and their Influence on the Figures and Motions of the Heavenly Bodies.'—The following Fellows were elected as Council and officers for the coming year: President, E. B. Knobel; Vice-Presidents, W. H. M. Christie, J. W. L. Glaisher, E. J. Stone, and Lieut-General J. F. Tennant; Treasurer, Dr. A. A. Common; Secretaries, E. W. Maunder and H. H. Turner; Foreign Secretary, Dr. W. Huggins; Council, Capt. W. de W. Abney, A. Cayley, Hon. Sir J. Cockle, A. M. W. Downing, G. Knott, F. McClean, W. H. Maw, W. E. Plummer, A. C. Ranyard, I. Roberts, Rev. W. Sidgreaves, and E. J. Spitta.

GEOLOGICAL.—Feb. 10.—Sir A. Geikie, President, in the chair.—Mr. R. F. Grantham was elected a Fellow of the Society.—The following communications were read: 'The Raised Beaches, and "Head" or Rubble Drift of the South of England: their Relation to the Valley Drifts and to the Glacial Period; and on a late Post-Glacial Submergence,' Part I, by Dr. J. Prestwich, and 'The Olenellus Zone in the North-West Highlands,' by Messrs. B. N. Peach and J. Horne, communicated by permission of the Director-General of the Geological Survey.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Feb. 11.—Dr. J. Evans, President, in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Right Rev. Bishop Virtue, Messrs. F. T. Barry, E. D. Webb, and A. F. Leach.—Chancellor Ferguson reported, as Local Secretary for Cumberland, the discovery of various Roman and other antiquities at Carlisle and the repairs done to Carlisle Castle.—Mr. Rome exhibited a number of Greek and Egyptian gold ornaments and jewels.—Mr. Haverfield summarized the epigraphic evidence as to the date of the Roman wall, which seems to show that the wall is un-

doubtedly the work of Hadrian throughout.—Mr. Westlake communicated a note on one of the clearstory windows in Fairford Church, in which he suggested that the three royal figures depicted in the painted glass represented the Emperor Henry, King Henry VI., and either Henry IV. or V., and not Charlemagne, St. Edward, and St. Edmund, as suggested by the late Rev. J. G. Joyce.

STATISTICAL.—Feb. 16.—Dr. F. J. Mouat, President, in the chair.—Papers were read by Mr. L. L. Price, 'On the Recent Depression in Agriculture as shown in the Accounts of an Oxford College, 1876-1890,' and by Dr. J. C. Steele, 'On the Agricultural Depression and its Effects on a Leading London Hospital.'

METEOROLOGICAL.—Feb. 17.—Dr. C. T. Williams, President, in the chair.—Capt. D. S. Cromarty, Rev. H. Stewart, Rev. W. E. Stewart, Messrs. R. Godfrey, C. Shapley, E. J. Smith, and E. K. Spiegelhalter were elected Fellows.—The following papers were read: 'The Untenability of an Atmospheric Hypothesis of Epidemics,' by the Hon. Rollo Russell. The author in this paper investigates the manner of the propagation of influenza, and gives the dates of the outbreaks in 1890 at a large number of islands and other places in various parts of the world. Mr. Russell says that there is no definite or known atmospheric quality or movement on which the hypothesis of atmospheric conveyance can rest, and when closely examined it is found to be a phantom. Neither lower nor upper currents have ever taken a year to cross Europe from east to west, or adjusted their progress to the varying rate of human intercourse. Like other maladies of high infective capacity, influenza has spread most easily, other things being equal, in cold, calm weather, when ventilation in houses and railway carriages is at a minimum, and when, perhaps, the breathing organs are most open to attack. But large and rapid communications seem to be of much more importance than climatic conditions. Across frozen and snow-covered countries and tropical regions it is conveyed at a speed corresponding not with the movements of the atmosphere, but with the movements of population and merchandise. Its indifference to soil and air, apart from human habits depending on these, seems to eliminate all considerations of outside natural surroundings, and to leave only personal infectiveness, with all which this implies of subtle transmission, to account for its propagation.—'The Origin of Influenza Epidemics,' by Mr. H. Harries. The author has made an investigation into the facts connected with the great eruption of Krakatoa in 1883, and the atmospheric phenomena which were the direct outcome of that catastrophe. He has come to the conclusion that the dust derived from the interior of the earth may be considered the principal factor concerned in the propagation of the recent influenza epidemics, and that as this volcanic dust invaded the lower levels of the atmosphere, so a peculiar form of sickness assailed man and beast.—'Report on the Phenological Observations for 1891,' by Mr. E. Mawley. This report differs in many respects from previous reports. Among other changes, the number of plants, &c., selected for observation has been greatly reduced, while the number of observers has considerably increased. The winter of 1890-1 proved in England very destructive to the root crops as well as to green vegetables and tender shrubs. Birds also suffered severely. In Scotland and Ireland, however, there was scarcely any severe weather until March. The flowering of wild plants was retarded by cold in the spring, but during the summer the departures from the average were not so great. The harvest was late, and its ingathering much interfered with by stormy weather.—'Note on a Lightning Discharge at Thornbury, Gloucestershire, July 22nd, 1891,' by Dr. E. H. Cook.

MATHEMATICAL.—Feb. 11.—Prof. Greenhill, President, in the chair.—Prof. Nicholson, Louisiana State University, was elected a Member, and Messrs. E. T. Dixon and R. Holmes were admitted into the Society.—The following communications were made: 'On the Logical Foundations of Applied Mathematical Sciences,' by Mr. Dixon, 'Note on the Inadmissibility of the usual Reasoning by which it appears that the Limiting Value of the Ratio of two Infinite Functions is the same as that of their first Derivative, with Instances in which the Result obtained by it is Erroneous,' by Mr. E. P. Culverwell, and 'On Saint Venant's Theory of the Torsion of Prisms,' by Mr. Basset.—A short discussion ensued on the reading of Mr. Dixon's paper, in which Messrs. Love, Walker, Larmor, S. Roberts, Heppel, the President, and Lieut.-Col. Cunningham, R.E., took part.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Feb. 11.—General Sir A. Clarke in the chair.—Lord Lamington gave an account of his 'Recent Travels in Indo-China' to a meeting of the Indian Section of the Society.—The paper was illustrated by lantern views of the dis-

tricts referred to by Lord Lamington, and a discussion followed the lecture, in which Sir S. Bayley, Sir C. Crosthwaite, General Michael, and others took part.

Feb. 15.—Prof. Forbes delivered the fourth and concluding lecture of his course of Cantor Lectures on 'Development of Electrical Distribution,' dealing with the comparative values of water power and steam for generators, and referring to the probable development of electrical work in the future.

Feb. 16.—The Hon. X. Merriman in the chair.—A paper 'On the Exhibition at Kimberley, South Africa,' was read before the Foreign and Colonial Section by Mr. L. Atkinson.—A series of photographic views of the Cape Colony and Kimberley and its diamond mines were shown on the screen in illustration of the paper.—Sir C. Mills, Sir P. Cunliffe Owen, and others took part in the subsequent discussion.

Feb. 17.—General Sir G. Chesney in the chair.—A paper 'On the Pamirs' was read by Capt. Young-husband, in which particulars were given of the mountainous district beyond the Himalayas and the interesting inhabitants of that country.—The paper was illustrated by lantern slides, and was followed by a discussion.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—Feb. 9.—Mr. E. W. Brabrook, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Walhouse exhibited the skull of a Dacot leader from the Chin country on the Burmese and Chinese frontier; also a quiver and several other Chin objects sent to him by Capt. E. S. Hasting.—The following papers were read: 'On the Exploration of Howe Hill Barrow, Dugleby, Yorkshire,' by Mr. J. R. Mortimer, and 'On the Human Remains found in Howe Hill Barrow,' by Dr. J. G. Garson.

NEW SHAKSPEARE.—Feb. 12.—Dr. Furnivall, Director, in the chair.—A paper was read by Mr. C. Crawford 'On the Relation between "Titus Andronicus," "Lucrece," "2 and 3 Henry VI.," and the "Midsummer Night's Dream." Having gone through every line of "Titus" and found parallels to it in other works of Shakspeare, and specially in the 'Rape of Lucrece,' and the substitutions which changed the 'Contention' and 'True Tragedy' into '2 and 3 Henry VI.,' Mr. Crawford contended that these substitutions and 'Titus' must be by the author of 'Lucrece,' William Shakspeare, and that he must have worked concurrently at the poem and the plays in 1593-4. The reader laid on the table elaborate comparisons of identical or purposely varied treatment of the same subjects, of phrases, metaphors, and words, and also of the motives of the poem and plays, but could only allude slightly to the hunt and other likenesses in 'Midsummer Night's Dream' and 'Titus.'—Mr. Crawford did not carry his audience his full length, the Chairman and others protesting against the attribution to Shakspeare of a play so reeking with blood, beastliness, and brutality as 'Titus' is.—Most of the speakers accepted Ravenscroft's statement of Shakspeare's having retouched another man's play, though all were grateful to Mr. Crawford for his careful working out of the similarities in expression between the 'Lucrece' and the four plays connected with it.—The meeting expressed its sorrow at the death of the Rev. W. A. Harrison, and its sympathy with his widow and children.

ARISTOTELIAN.—Feb. 8.—Mr. S. H. Hodgson, President, in the chair.—The Rev. W. L. Gildea read a paper 'On the Meaning of Life.' Life, according to Aristotle, consists in the power of self-movement. This power is not a property of matter. Clearly it is not a property of matter *qua* matter, otherwise all matter would be living. Nor is it the result of any definite arrangement of molecules of matter, for not even protoplasm can claim life as its property. Cut off the limb of a living animal. The separated member is true protoplasm. Not only the outward seeming, but also the intrinsic constitution of the substance, remains the same. The limb, however, no longer manifests the phenomena of life. It is true protoplasm. But it is dead. Over and above, then, the forces which are properties of matter, we must admit, as of an entirely distinct order, a "vital force." Such is the position of Aristotle, and to this position philosophers like Lotze and Wundt are now reverting. Such philosophers as prefer to still remain materialists set their faces against science and experience. The sole argument by which they attempt to justify themselves is, perhaps, the most extraordinary instance of a *reductio ad absurdum* that has ever been presented to the mind of man. The hypothesis of spontaneous generation must be accepted, "since without it," says Burmeister, "the appearance of organic life upon the earth could only be explained by the immediate operation of a Higher Power." "If science," says Büchner, "found itself obliged to admit a vital force, we should have to admit the intervention of a Higher Hand." In short, we must, according to these writers,

admit, no matter how strong the evidence to the contrary may be, that life is capable of a purely mechanical or purely chemical interpretation, or we shall be driven to the absurdity of believing in the existence of God. When Aristotle states that life consists in the power of self-movement, under the term self-movement he includes sensation and intelligence. Indeed, according to Aristotle, the operations of sense and of intellect are, more truly than the operations of the vegetative faculties, operations of life. St. Thomas, explaining this doctrine of Aristotle, points out that merely vegetative existences, though they *execute* their proper operations, and to this extent are self-moving and living, nevertheless receive from nature both the *form* by which and the *end* for which they operate. Such living things, however, as possess the faculty of sensation not only *execute* their proper operations, but in addition *acquire for themselves* the sensible species, or *forms*, by which they operate. Still their power of self-movement is not complete, inasmuch as the *end* for which they operate is determined not by themselves, but by the instinct of nature. Rational agents, finally, not only execute their proper operations, and acquire for themselves the sensible and intelligible forms by which they operate, but, furthermore, *determine for themselves* the end of their operation. In rational agents, then, resides, as far as the limits of a creature will allow, the fulness of life.—The paper was followed by a discussion.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon. London Institution, 5.—'Popular Superstitions and Traditions,' Mr. G. L. Gomme.
— 'Hellenism,' Pöschel's 'Trident,' Mr. H. B. Walters; 'Charlot Group of the Mausoleum,' Prof. P. Gardner.
— 'Aristotelian,' 8.—'Theories of Pleasure,' Mr. G. E. Underhill.
— 'Institute of British Architects,' 8.—'Stained Glass,' Messrs. R. H. Carpenter, J. Powell, N. H. J. Westlake, and C. Heaton.
— 'Geographical,' 8.—'Journeys in Mashonaland and Explorations among the Zimbalwe and other Ruins,' Mr. J. Theodore Hunt.
Tues. Royal Institution, 5.—'The Brain,' Prof. V. Horsley.
— 'Civil Engineers,' 8.—'Bishop Rock Lighthouse,' Mr. W. T. Douglas; 'Illumination by Gas of Tory Island Lighthouse, co. Donegal,' Mr. David C. Salmon.
— 'Photographic,' 8.
— 'Society of Arts,' 8.—'Artistic Treatment of Jewellery: Jewels and Address Caskets,' Mr. J. W. Tonks.
— 'Anthropological Institute,' 8.—'The Natives of Borneo, Part II, edited from the papers of the late Mr. H. B. Low,' Mr. H. L. Roth.
Wed. Zoological, 7.
— 'Geological,' 8.—'Raised Beaches, and "Head" or Rubble-Drift of the South of England: their Relation to the Valley-Drifts and to the Glacial Period, and on a late Post-Glacial Submergence,' Part II, Dr. J. Frostwich; 'Pleistocene Deposits of the Sussex Coast, and their Equivalents in other Districts,' Mr. C. Reid.
— 'Society of Arts,' 8.—'Ancient and Modern Art Pottery of Japan,' Mr. E. Hart.
— 'Literature,' 8.—'Discoveries of Classical Literature during the last Half-Century,' Mr. J. Offord, Jun.
Thurs. Royal Institution, 5.—'Recent Geological Discoveries,' Prof. Ray Lankester.
— 'Royal,' 4.
— 'London Institution,' 6.—'Experimental Meteorology,' Mr. S. Hildwell.
— 'Electrical Engineers,' 8.
— 'Antiquaries,' 8.—'Notes on East Haddley Church, Devon,' Dr. T. S. Brashfield; 'Two Pictorial Cards of English Playing Cards,' Mr. A. W. Franks.
Fri. United Service Institution, 3.—'The Reconnaissance of a Railway: its Utilization and Destruction in Time of War,' Col. J. R. Rothwell.
— 'Physical,' 5.—'Modes of representing Electromotive Forces and Currents in Diagrams,' Prof. S. P. Thompson; 'Flexure of Long Pillars under their Own Weight,' Prof. M. Fitzgibbon; 'Choking Colls,' Prof. J. Perry.
— 'Civil Engineers,' 7.—'The Construction and Efficiency of Locomotive Boilers,' Mr. G. H. Sheffield (Students' Meeting).
— 'Royal Institution,' 9.—'Optical Projection,' Sir D. Salomons.
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'Matter: at Rest and in Motion,' Lord Rayleigh.

Science Gossip.

MRS. ADAMS would be very grateful if former friends and scientific correspondents of the late Prof. J. C. Adams would be so kind as to send any of his letters still in their possession to her care, with the object of facilitating the preparation of a memoir. All letters so entrusted will be carefully returned. Mrs. Adams's address is the Observatory, Cambridge.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. are going to publish a new shining monthly scientific review, which is to be called *Natural Science*, and will be devoted more especially to the interests of biology and geology. Amongst the contributors to the first number, which will appear on March 1st, are included some well-known names.

WE are sorry to hear of the death of Prof. Hirst, F.R.S. The professor has been in delicate health for some time. He was made Professor of Mathematical Physics at University College, Gower Street, in 1865, and he succeeded De Morgan as Professor of Pure Mathematics in the same institution in 1867. In 1870 he became Assistant-Registrar of London University, and in 1873 Director of Studies at the Naval College at Greenwich.

MR. J. E. H. GORDON will contribute an

article on M. Tesla's experiments to the March number of the *Nineteenth Century*. M. Tesla is now in Paris.

BARON ACHILLE DE ZIGNO, of Padua, whose death occurred on January 15th, at the age of seventy-nine, was an active naturalist and a prolific writer, well known to geologists and botanists. His most important work was entitled 'Flora Fossilis Formationis Oolithicae.'

M. CHARLOIS has given names to the small planets discovered by him at Nice on the 16th of February and the 5th of March, 1891. The former (No. 305) is to be called Gordonia; the latter (No. 307) is designated Nike.

THE new star in Auriga appears to have somewhat increased in brightness since attention was called to it on the 1st inst., and on the 4th and 6th Herr Kroeger of Kiel considered it to be decidedly brighter than χ Aurige. In a communication to *Ast. Nach.*, No. 3076, he speaks of the brilliancy of the spectrum, which, he says, was easily perceptible through all the colours from the red up to well into the violet, where it was very bright and extended. Dr. Huggins had spoken of the great brilliancy of the red, green, and blue lines of hydrogen in the spectrum; and in a note communicated to the Royal Society, Mr. Lockyer remarked that "nearly all the lines appear to be approximately, if not actually coincident, with lines seen in the various types of Cygnus stars, the chief difference being the apparent existence of carbon, hydrocarbon, and calcium in the Nova."

FINE ARTS

THE VICTORIAN ERA.—AN EXHIBITION OF PORTRAITS AND OBJECTS OF INTEREST illustrating Fifty Years of Her Majesty's Reign. Patron, H.M. the Queen. Open daily from 10 to 6.—Admission 1s.—New Gallery, Regent Street.

THE ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

Transactions of the Glasgow Archaeological Society. New Series, Vol II. Part I. (Glasgow, MacLehose.)—The *Transactions* of the Glasgow Archaeological Society appear but rarely. Their contents are, however, almost always of a sterling kind. In the present instalment Mr. John Ferguson writes, in continuation of former articles of the same character, on books of secrets and inventions. We fear this will convey little light to some of our readers. Mr. Ferguson, perhaps taking a hint from the late Prof. de Morgan's 'Budget of Paradoxes,' which originally appeared in our columns, has gathered together such out-of-the-way volumes as he can find regarding the secrets of medicine and the arts, using the latter word in its widest meaning. In these days there is little tendency to hide knowledge. In former times if a man became possessed of out-of-the-way knowledge—what he thought to be a new cure for some sickness or a more perfect method of mixing colours or staining glass—his idea was to treat it as a personal possession, and very possibly this was one of the causes why knowledge advanced at so slow a pace. There were, however, at all times, some who wished to let their light shine before men, and the consequence has been the publication of many books of secrets. Not a few of these have become exceedingly rare. They were mostly cheap little books, and have been thumbed out of existence by generations of readers. They may be divided into two classes: the works of serious experimenters, who were really anxious to do good to their fellow men, and the productions of impostors who desired fame or profit. We fear that the latter class have been the more numerous. It would be of great service to all who care to trace the slow steps by which what used to be called "natural knowledge" has arrived at its present state if we had an annotated catalogue of these curious old books. Mr. Ferguson's list is, of course, most imperfect; but it will be a great help to any one who desires to work in this obscure branch of knowledge.

Archbishop Eyre has contributed a well-illustrated account of the seals of the bishops of Glasgow. For some reason or another the seals of the nobles of Scotland, whether lay or ecclesiastical, are commonly better works of art than those of their English contemporaries. It is not easy to explain what was the cause of this. Friendship with France has been suggested, but we doubt whether that will explain the facts. The Scottish seals have a distinctly national character about them, showing that the engravers did not derive the spirit of their work—however it may have been as to mechanical appliances—from their French friends. The Archbishop's account is well worked out, but we must strongly protest against the suggestion that the two little heads on Robert Wishart's seal may be those of Wallace and Bruce. The alternative idea that they may be meant for Saints Ninian and Columba is very far more probable. Dr. Macdonald's paper on incised stones found at Burghead will interest folk-lorists. He supplies several instances proving that the practice of sacrificing oxen continued to a late period in Scotland. We believe if the matter were investigated it would turn out that animals have been burnt alive in other parts of the islands in recent times. Mr. Wroth, the historian of Devonshire, speaks of this being done to avert loss of other stock within the memory of those now living. An Eastern Counties manor roll of 1617 directs that cattle which died of the "fellow or morren" should be buried and a fire be made on the spot where they had died. One would like to know whether this was done for the purpose of withstanding the spread of infection or from some fancy regarding the magical effects of fire.

ALTHOUGH it is by no means unimportant or uninteresting, No. 187 of the *Archæological Journal* (Oxford Mansions, Oxford Street, W.) is less attractive than usual, owing rather to the comparatively inferior interest of the subjects treated than to the demerits of the articles themselves. Mr. Bunnell Lewis's 'Roman Antiquities of the Middle Rhine' is careful, thoughtful, and accomplished, as his previous papers have been, and reminds the student of many curious points dryadusts seldom vouchsafe to touch. Precentor Venables's account of bosses in the cloister of Lincoln Minster is valuable. These carvings, which are in wood and date from the end of the thirteenth century, are of high artistic and technical merit. They illustrate the months in a manner we are already familiar with, and other themes, such as incidents in the life of the Virgin. Mr. Haverfield adds much to our knowledge of Roman Britain by describing several inscriptions. The only fault of Mr. A. Hartshorne's paper on Tewkesbury Abbey Church is that it is too short.

No. 188 begins with a notice of certain "picture-board dummies" at the County Hotel, Carlisle—life-size figures of grenadiers painted on boards, cut out and mounted on feet so as to stand upright. They are exceedingly curious, and supposed to represent two of the "Duke of Cumberland's guards" (whoever they may have been), and to date from c. 1745. Mr. R. S. Ferguson, who describes them, proves by their costume and arms that they portray grenadiers of the 2nd Regiment of Foot, and are a good deal older than the '45, probably of the '16, and not later than 1727. They, in fact, personate two of "Kirk's Lambs." The Chancellor of Carlisle seems to think such effigies were intended to stand against the walls of rooms—rather were they designed for fire-screens, and to stand independently. They appear to have been in vogue about 1720-40, and specimens have become very rare. In the list before us no mention is made of three which are now at Knoles, designed with spirit, and capably painted by a very good artist, and representing (1) a young lady standing, and wearing a tall *fontange*; (2) a

gentleman standing, in the costume of c. 1725; and (3) a serving woman seated in a chair. Prof. B. Lewis, under 'Roman Antiquities of the Middle Rhine,' continues a most valuable series of notices of the remains of the later days of the great empire and its possessions in Germany and Gaul. Mr. E. W. Beck writes on the curious keys of St. Peter at Liège and Maestricht; and Mr. W. H. St. J. Hope is characteristically happy in what he says about the civic insignia of Gloucester.

No. 189 contains, besides other and less ambitious essays, some useful matter on 'The Monumental Brasses of Gloucestershire,' by Mr. C. T. Davis, who might have made more use of Lysons and of Dingley's 'History from Marble,' which comprises notes on Tewkesbury Abbey monuments. The freshest subject is that dealt with in Mr. A. Watkins's 'Pigeon Houses in Herefordshire and Gower,' which, besides observations on cotes of the ordinary cylindrical or Norman type, and the later square edifices, describes the very large and curious Culver Hole, a cave closed by a massive stone wall sixty feet high, built across a rift in the sea cliff at Port Eynon in Gower. Mr. Doherty has some interesting remarks on bells, of which the newest is a note on bell-casting at Marlborough about fifty years ago, when the churchwardens, remembering that there used to be of yore a solemn baptism of bells, with a complete ritual for the purpose, thought fit to fill the new bell with beer and ladle it out to the admiring rustics who surrounded them. Students of local antiquities may read with profit the late General Lefroy's abstract of, and notes on, the parochial accounts of St. Neot's, Cornwall, which date from 1549, and illustrate the customs of providing parish armour, dinners for the churchwardens, repairing the stocks, relief of maimed soldiers, for the relief of captives, and for catching foxes, fitches, cats, badgers, "grays" (?), rats, and kites. The turpitude of the parish may be guessed from the fact that in 1680 alone not fewer than eleven foxes were paid for, if not slain! Ten gallons of "sack" were bought at sixpence a quart. No wonder there were in 1695 protests against the bad quality of the liquor. The purchase in 1612 of the Communion cup, which is still in use, and dated 1609, is recorded.

No. 190 is admirable. The freshest paper is an account of armour and weapons in the 'Arsenals and Armouries in Southern Germany and Austria,' by Baron De Cosson, an antiquary who has done for us more than any contemporary to clear up the subject of offensive and defensive arms. The author writes with so much liveliness and acumen as to carry the reader with him. At Berne, Bâle, Sigmaringen, Augsburg, and Munich he found many treasures, and gave as well as gained knowledge in every place. Mr. Bunnell Lewis is equal to himself in continuing his observations on Roman antiquities at Ratisbon and Augsburg. Mr. J. Hilton adds new matter and observations to his former (1888) 'Remarks on Jade,' and, from various sources, brings up to date the records of that extraordinary mineral.

THE BRITISH NATIONAL GALLERY.

THE answer given in the House of Commons on Monday last on behalf of the Government to Mr. Whitmore not only shows that this matter, so important to the public at large and to the future of art in England, is about to be again brought within the range of "practical politics," but that it has wider issues than even the magnificent generosity of Mr. Tate can be expected to embrace. It is well understood that the authorities are about to decide, not only how best to avail themselves of the liberality of one splendid offer, which, we have authority for saying, is less hampered by conditions than has been represented, but how to found, at the least practicable cost to the taxpayer, a truly representative

gallery of works of British art. The whole subject has been confused by the introduction of extraneous matters, such as the proposal that the luckless building on Muswell Hill or the Crystal Palace should be used for the purpose, with, of course, free tickets for visitors. Again, there was an almost equally ill-considered scheme for getting the City to give for nothing a site on the Northern Embankment for a building to be erected at the public cost. This the Corporation naturally declined to do, and, indeed, the proposed site had but few recommendations. Still more unfortunate was the proposal for spoiling Kensington Palace. All these plans involved a needless outlay, and, with one exception, Mr. Tate declined to have anything to do with them, and this was, of course, a serious objection.

There remain the Trafalgar Square site and that at South Kensington. We may reject at once the alleged analogy of the Louvre and the Luxembourg as quite inappropriate. The military authorities demur to quitting the building they use behind the National Gallery, although they may submit to the loss of it, another site in the district being given and paid for instead. From motives of economy the National Portrait Gallery has been—most unwisely, we think—placed in Trafalgar Square, and thus it occupies room the larger institution will soon require, for it is growing at such a rate that before long more room must be found for its accumulations. There cannot be a doubt that the western end of Wilkins's spoilt structure must soon, at whatever cost, be isolated from houses which immediately adjoin it. Being where it is, the collection of works by old masters must, we suppose, remain where the atmosphere and light are bad, although the paintings are not much more easily accessible to the world at large than they would be, thanks to the Underground Railway, if the whole of the collections, ancient and modern alike, were relegated to South Kensington. This part of the question has, at any rate, passed beyond the pale of discussion. In course of time the ancient and the modern pictures will, no doubt, be separated. We have grounds for thinking that, so far from any objection, as some writers have suggested, being made to this separation by the authorities of the National Gallery, no opposition is at all likely to be offered should the public be in favour of the division. There would be economy in the separation, because the space now occupied by the British pictures in Trafalgar Square would leave, were they removed, ample room for additional works by the old masters. The cost of any new building in Trafalgar Square must needs include the cost of a new barrack at some convenient and neighbouring spot. The outlay required for this purpose would, of course, be very considerable, and it would be but the beginning of outlay, all sorts of subsidiary expenses being involved with it.

The generosity of Mr. Tate has lent a new and much more attractive aspect to the question. His collection, or such portions of it as may be most desirable, may be fairly set down as worth 70,000l.; his second and still more magnificent offer of cash amounting to 80,000l. seemed to simplify the matter; but, in fact, it was all the other way. The donor stipulated that his gift should be appropriated to the building of a gallery, if the Government would grant the site he preferred, on the eastern third of a block of land on the south side of the road which extends from Queen's Gate to Exhibition Road, facing the Imperial Institute, and abutting, or nearly so, on the last-named thoroughfare. The Government seemed willing to accept the gift with this condition, and to grant the land accordingly. No sooner was this announced than the men of science arose in arms and claimed fulfilment of a previous promise that the whole of the site should be appropriated to the intended new Science Museum—a stupendous institution, of which the world at large

had till then hardly an inkling. It was asserted, and truly so, that the new British Gallery would interpose between the Science Museum (which is to be) and the Science Schools which are in existence. Of course they felt that, with this so-called "foreign body" of art thrust between the scientific halves, their hold upon the site of the museum would be much weakened. It was more justly, and on larger principles, objected that, although Mr. Tate's building could hold the pictures he was willing to bestow upon the country, and perhaps a certain number more, it was quite inadequate for the needs of such galleries as the British School demands, and incapable of containing either future gifts of the same nature or future purchases; while as to sculptures, engravings, and, above all, water-colour drawings, which it is time had fit representation in the national collection and on a larger scale than the South Kensington Museum at present allows, they could not even be thought of, unless, indeed, additional buildings were erected on the remaining two-thirds of the site the scientific party has claim to. The scheme, therefore, meant the sacrifice of water-colour art, sculpture, engraving, and nearly everything but what Mr. Tate proffered. The Government succumbed to the protests of the men of science, who had much right on their side, and the subject passed into abeyance once more. So complete was this suspension that until the other day no movement had been made.

At length something will now, we trust, be done, and that quickly, if the turmoil of politics is not to swallow up British art. If that be so, the would-be donors, Mr. Tate included; their pictures, which are only waiting to be accepted; and all the rest of the problems concerned in this case, will be left out in the cold, so that perhaps another generation will be called upon to provide for British art as well as may be, but most certainly without another Mr. Tate, his pictures, and his gallery.

As the matter stands it is hoped that Mr. Tate may allow the authorities to fall back upon what is the most simple and economical plan of all—the plan, in fact, which the Government had accepted and had actually begun to put into execution. It proposed the utilization of two already existing galleries, the one facing Exhibition Road, the other fronting Queen's Gate. The western gallery has stood practically empty for many years, the eastern is appropriated to the Indian Museum and other collections belonging to the South Kensington Museum. These galleries are fireproof and well lighted; they have good access to the adjoining thoroughfares; they are quite independent of the much dreaded "South Kensington" authorities, who are to take their collections under their own roof as soon as the great museum, which is now actually in hand, is ready. When this is the case the fine eastern gallery will be empty, like the western.

The public, although partially informed of the history of the whole series of schemes for doing honour to British art, is hardly aware, or, at any rate, has but faintly realized the fact, that two enormous galleries are, so to say, going a-begging, while not only Mr. Tate, but, as we have reason to know, others who would be donors are ready to give pictures of the highest quality to put into them, water colours as well as oils. Some famous masterpieces in water colour will be given so soon as room is found for them. Each of the two galleries at South Kensington measures 400 ft. in length by 45 ft. in width; they are both lofty, and well warmed, dry, and in every way suited to receive pictures and drawings. Sir F. Leighton, Sir John Gilbert, Sir James Linton, Sir Frederick Burton, Lord Carlisle, and Sir A. H. Layard approve of them. Capt. Shaw vouches for their security from fire, and Mr. Goschen and Lord Cranbrook, on behalf of the Government, have agreed to the plan; and Lord Cranbrook has further promised that a third gallery, 700 ft.

in length, should be erected to connect the northern extremities of the existing ones, and thus constitute a series of galleries, the total length of which, both sides included, would be nearly two-thirds of a mile. In addition, cross walls and screens would admit of an enormous extension of the hanging space. This is besides the side-lighted ground floor, at least half of which would be good enough for future exhibitions. The sort of irregular H thus formed would, on three sides, enclose the Imperial Institute; between the last and the existing College of Music would run the long cross gallery. It will certainly be an advantage that the art treasures now in the South Kensington Museum, comprising a great series of water-colour drawings, several collections of British pictures and other examples, to say nothing of the Cartoons, are on the other side of Exhibition Road and close to the proposed new galleries. Such being the case, let us hope that the authorities and Mr. Tate will agree with the artists in oil and water colours, with the chief of the fire brigade, and with the most distinguished amateurs who have been consulted, so that the new British Gallery may date its birth from next week, when the Government's answer to Mr. Whitmore is to be given. We believe the decision rests in no small degree with Mr. Tate, whose splendid generosity will be enhanced by his accepting the original offer of the Government, made with due regard to the public interest, as otherwise there is a risk of nothing being done for a long time, and as the plans may be modified to meet his wishes, which must needs be a considerable element in the question.

SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 13th inst. the following, the property of the late Mr. C. L. Collard. Drawings: Sir J. Gilbert, Othello and Desdemona before the Doge, 350*l*. A. MacCallum, Venice, afterglow, 84*l*. Pictures: V. Cole, The Mountain Stream, 126*l*. J. Constable, Noon, original sketch for the picture, 262*l*. T. S. Cooper, Cows in a Meadow, evening, 157*l*. J. C. Horsley, The Bashful Swain, 126*l*. C. Hunter, Where Lugal Flows, 141*l*. F. R. Lee, Oak Tree Ford, the cattle by Bouverie Goddard, 132*l*. J. T. Linnell, The Rainbow, 220*l*. P. F. Poole, The Phantom Hunter, 173*l*. Marcus Stone, A Painter's First Work, 157*l*.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold by auction during last week the first portion of the collection of engravings and drawings formed by Mr. John Warwick. Although the sale comprised no fewer than 1,460 lots, the prints sold well throughout, and in many instances, as will be seen below, realized unusually high prices. Venus attired by the Graces, after Kauffman, proof with full margin, 40*l*. The Surprise, by Cousins, after Dubuffe, proof, 27*l*. The Coquette, after Greuze, by C. Turner, 39*l*. 10*s*. Mrs. Fitzherbert, after Cosway, partially printed in colours, 27*l*. 15*s*. Mlle. Parisot, by C. Turner, after J. Masquerier, in colours, 31*l*. Lady Hamilton, after the same, by J. Jones, 44*l*. 10*s*. The Cries of London, set of twelve, printed in black, 31*l*. Rout at the Dowager Duchess of Portland's, and Mr. and Mrs. Breedwell's Children's Party, a pair of drawings by Rowlandson, 28*l*. The sale realized 3,847*l*.

EGYPTOLOGICAL NEWS.

THE discovery of the tomb of Khu-en-Aten, "the heretic king," is the most important that has been made in Egypt since the celebrated discovery of the mummies at Deir el-Bahari. The discovery was made by M. Alexandre, of the Ghizeh Museum, on the 30th of December. M. Alexandre has been spending the last six months at Tel el-Amarna, clearing out the tombs there, and protecting them with iron gates. Among other discoveries he has made is that of inscribed tablets let into the wall at the entrance

of one of the tombs, which are exactly similar in form and character to the dedicatory tablets of Greek antiquity. The latter must henceforth be regarded as of Egyptian origin. M. Alexandre has also cleared away the sand from the foot of the great stela discovered by Prisse d'Avennes, and found that it records the precise distance one from the other of the stela erected by Khu-en-Aten in order to define the boundaries of his city. The tomb of the king is in the central ravine at the back of the plain of Tel el-Amarna, and about four miles distant from the river. No other tombs have been detected in the ravine. The tomb consists of a long passage cut in the rock and sloping downward like the well-known tombs of the kings at Thebes. At its mouth is a double row of steps, with a slide for the mummy between them. On the right-hand side of the passage, and at some distance from the entrance, is another long passage, which, however, was never finished. It was probably intended for the queen. Further on, and on the same side, are two chambers, in the inner of which Aten-mert, the daughter of Khu-en-Aten, was buried. The walls are stuccoed, and adorned with representations of women weeping and throwing dust on their heads, and the like. The tomb slopes downward till it reaches a large columned chamber in which the granite sarcophagus of the king was placed. But like the rest of the tomb it was never finished, even the columns being left rough-hewn. It is clear that Khu-en-Aten must have died unexpectedly, and been buried in haste. His sarcophagus was broken to pieces after his death. Fragments of it have been collected by M. Alexandre, as well as bits of fine mummy-cloth, and broken *ushabti* bearing the cartouches of the Pharaoh. Everything seems to show that Khu-en-Aten's reign ended in a revolution.

Finis-Fini Gossip.

THE collection of pictures by M. Théophile de Bock, in the Goupil Gallery, New Bond Street, to which we have already referred, consists of seventy excellent specimens of the skill of an accomplished painter whose place in art is between Corot and Daubigny, without, perhaps, the finest qualities of either. M. de Bock never fails in tone and sentiment, but it is to be wished that his draughtsmanship could be refined and developed in the direction of delicacy, his touch made lighter, his coloration brightened, his illumination made clearer and more brilliant, and his drawing proper made more exhaustive and searching. In short, able as he is, he seems to have been, technically speaking, somewhat too easily satisfied.

THE second general meeting of the Hellenic Society for the present session will be held at 22, Albemarle Street on Monday afternoon, when Mr. H. B. Walters will read a paper 'On Poseidon's Trident,' and Prof. F. Gardner one 'On the Chariot Group of the Mausoleum.'

THE annual dinner of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours is appointed for the 8th prox. at the gallery in Piccadilly.

MR. DUNTHORNE's gallery will after to-day (Saturday) be open to the public, and contain a number of drawings, "studied from the life and done in pastels," of wild beasts and birds of prey. They are by Mr. J. T. Nettlehip.

In the library of Mr. W. Elliott Lockhart, of Cleghorn, were discovered a couple of years ago the proofs of a series of plates engraved for Alexander Nisbet's 'Treatise of Heraldry, Speculative and Practical.' The scheme, for which a grant of money was ordered by the Scottish Parliament, proved to be on too ambitious a scale, and Nisbet was compelled to sacrifice his plates for the meagre illustrations that appeared in his work as published in 1722. It is proposed to reproduce the plates with an introduction

written by Mr. Andrew Ross, Marchmont Herald, and containing a history of the Nisbets in Scotland from the twelfth century, a life of Alexander Nisbet, a bibliography of his printed works and manuscripts, and an account of the forgeries perpetrated in his name in the second volume of the 'Heraldry,' published in 1742. Upwards of two hundred and forty Scottish coats are illustrated by the plates. Of these sixty-seven are on a large scale. With the small shields will be given the written blazon. There are in addition various examples of the divisions of the shield adopted both in this country and abroad. Full genealogical and heraldic notes will be given, which have been prepared by Marchmont Herald and Mr. F. J. Grant, Carrick Pursuivant. Messrs. Waterston & Sons, of Edinburgh, are to be the publishers.

THE French art critic M. Maurice du Seigneur died at Paris on the 9th inst., in the forty-sixth year of his age. He was a son of M. J. B. de Seigneur, the sculptor.

THE French journals record, let us hope truly, the discovery in the cantonal library at Aarau of a copy of the first edition of Holbein's 'Dance of Death,' of which the cuts (*gravures*) are dated 1538, and specified as the work of a Frenchman of Lyons.

It is intended to "restore" the Roman theatre at Orange. This is worse than stripping ivy from the Coliseum and from Kirkstall.

At Trèves the ruins of the Roman amphitheatre have been explored by digging, one of the results being that it is now proved that this massive building formed part of the fortifications of the city, a considerable portion of its circuit being outside the wall. The northern entrance of the arena, strongly fortified, served as a sort of out-work against the enemy.

THE March number of the *Antiquary* will contain an article by Canon Isaac Taylor on 'Prehistoric Rome,' in which he thoroughly sifts the legendary history of early Rome by the aid of recent excavations.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—London Symphony Concerts.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Saturday Concerts.

PRINCES' HALL.—Miss Dora Bright's Pianoforte Recital.

MR. HENSCHEL had ample excuse for devoting most of the programme of his Symphony Concert on Thursday last week to the music of Wagner, for although the anniversary of the master's death occurred two days later, a crowd of his admirers assembled to hear the selection of familiar excerpts. Although the performances were not without flaw, it may be said that Mr. Henschel appeared to more advantage as a Wagnerian conductor than on any previous occasion. The brass was not permitted to dominate the orchestra in the Overture to 'Die Meistersinger,' and the 'Siegfried Idyl' was on the whole very well played. On the other hand, to those familiar with the Prelude to 'Parsifal' as given at Bayreuth the effect in St. James's Hall was extremely unsatisfactory. This, to a certain extent, must inevitably be the case in a concert-room performance; but Mr. Henschel might have kept his forces more subdued in the piano passages, and adopted a slower and more dignified *tempo* in the portion in six-four measure. The Prelude to 'Tristan und Isolde' also suffered to some extent by the loudness of the orchestra in the opening, but Madame Nordica rendered the 'Liebestod' admirably, her phrasing, accent, and expression being alike beyond reproach.

We have already furnished an epitome of the arrangements for the second division of the Crystal Palace concerts, which commenced last Saturday, and need merely repeat that the programmes are, on the whole, of more than usual interest. The scheme last week commenced with the Concert Overture which was one of three works written by Cherubini for the Philharmonic Society in 1815. It was not published, though it was repeated several times, the last performance being under Sir Michael Costa in 1852, and the original score was supposed to be lost, as it is not included in the catalogue of the society's library just prepared by Messrs. Cummings and Otto Goldschmidt, though we understand that last week it was refound. Cherubini, however, must have retained a copy, for it was recently published at Leipzig under the editorship of Herr Grützmacher. It is a fine work in G minor and major, the style, phrasing, and orchestration being eminently characteristic of Cherubini, and the second subject of the *allegro* particularly elegant and melodious. The performance of the first version of Schumann's Symphony in D minor, which had been awaited with much interest, proved a disappointment. That Schumann was an imperfect master of orchestration, and that he did not advance in this branch of his art during the later years of his life, is generally admitted by musicians, and it was therefore thought possible that the first edition of his symphony, written in 1841, ten years before the published version, might in the matter of scoring prove the better of the two. Whether this is so or not we are unfortunately not in a position to judge, for the editors, Herr Brahms and Herr Wüllner, have gone out of their way to engraft on the new score some of Schumann's later corrections. Whether these are improvements is nothing to the purpose, for, as Sir George Grove rightly says, "The thing of most value, historically and artistically, would be an exact reprint of the autograph in its early form for comparison with the published version of 1851, containing the composer's final corrections." The score performed last Saturday has, therefore, no historic value, and it is decidedly feeble intrinsically than the symphony as we have hitherto known it. Schumann's alterations were chiefly confined to the first and last movements, and in all cases they were for the better. It may be said, of course, that the scoring in the 1851 version is too thick, but this is a matter which a skilful conductor can deal with to a considerable extent by taking pains to secure the best possible balance of the parts. In any case the Schumann-Brahms-Wüllner symphony should be consigned to oblivion. The talented French pianist Madame Roger Mielos gave a remarkably intelligent and technically excellent rendering of Beethoven's Concerto in C minor; and the instrumental portion of the programme was completed by Weber's Overture to 'Der Freischütz' and the hackneyed *intermezzo* from 'Cavalleria Rusticana.' Mr. Santley sang Schubert's 'Erl King' and Gounod's 'Au bruit des lourds marteaux' with much vigour, but for some unexplained reason the first-named song was given with an orchestral accompaniment. Even if the result had been an enhancement of the

effect this proceeding would have been unjustifiable, but as a matter of fact the loss was greater than could have been imagined.

The pianoforte recital given by Miss Dora Bright at the Princes' Hall on Tuesday afternoon was of exceptional interest, the programme consisting entirely of works by British composers from the sixteenth century to the present time. First came a group of archaic pieces, a Galiardo and a Pavana by William Byrd being followed by a Suite in G minor by Purcell and a Sonata in D minor by Arne. Miss Bright deserves thanks for reviving these, and also for including in her scheme Sterndale Bennett's sonata 'Joan of Arc,' which, so far as recollection serves, has not appeared in a recital programme since it was played by Hans von Bülow several years ago. It has not been heard at the Popular Concerts since 1876. If not exactly a masterpiece, it is pleasantly written, though no particular significance need be attached to the titles of the several movements. Smaller items by Sir George and Mr. Walter Macfarren, Dr. Mackenzie, Mr. F. H. Cowen, and others were included in the admirable programme, and the whole were executed in a manner calculated to further Miss Dora Bright's claims to be regarded as a pianist of the first calibre.

Musical Gossip.

THE programme of the fourth concert of the Wind Instrument Chamber Music Society, at the Royal Academy of Music on Friday last week, included Onslow's Sextet, Op. 30, for piano and wind; a Concertino, by F. David, for bassoon and piano, Op. 12; a Duo Concertante in F, by J. Hasselmans, for flute and horn, with piano accompaniment; and a Quintet in F, for wind instruments alone, by A. Carnall.

A SUCCESSFUL orchestral concert was given at the Royal College of Music on Friday afternoon last week. Under the direction of Mr. Henry Holmes highly commendable performances were given of Beethoven's 'Pastoral' Symphony, the Overture to 'Fidelio,' and the Prelude to 'Lohengrin'; and the soloists, vocal and instrumental, were all worthy of encouraging words.

MR. AND MISS BAUER and Mr. Herbert Walenn gave the third of their chamber concerts at the Hampstead Conservatoire last Saturday evening. Highly commendable performances were given of Brahms's Quartet in A minor, Op. 51, No. 2, and Schumann's Quintet in E flat, Op. 44, the concert-givers being assisted by Mr. Carl Engel and Miss Winifred Bauer. Miss Daisy Defries was the vocalist.

THREE masterpieces were performed at the Popular Concert last Saturday afternoon, namely, Mendelssohn's Quintet in B flat, Op. 87; Schumann's Pianoforte Quintet in E flat, Op. 44; and Beethoven's Sonata in D minor, Op. 31, No. 2, the pianist being Sir Charles Halle. Mr. Oudin introduced the *cantilène* "Pour moi, si mes destins," from Gounod's 'Polyeucte,' and two songs by Herbert Bunting.

MONDAY's programme was also excellent, the instrumental items being Beethoven's Quartet in E minor, Op. 59, No. 2; the same composer's 'Waldstein' Sonata; and Brahms's Pianoforte Quartet in G minor, Op. 25. The pianist on this occasion was Mlle. Ilona Eibenschütz, whose rendering of the sonata showed that she is making artistic progress. The touch was firm and the style of playing appropriately broad and vigorous, the principal faults being a lack of feeling in the *adagio*, and the too rapid pace adopted in the *allegro moderato*. Some uncertainty in the left hand was also noticeable at

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